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1. 16. Kinsail ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

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BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1846. A GEM FROM FANNY FORESTER.

We extract, from the proof sheets of Alderbrook, now in press, the following touching stanzas, written to her mother, by Mrs. Judson, previous to her voyage from this port a few weeks With my head upon thy knee;

I've passed through many a changing scene, Since thus I sat by thee. Oh! let me look into thine eyes-Their meek, soft, loving light Falls, like a gleam of holiness, Upon my heart to-night.

Give me my old seat, mother,

I've not been long away, mother; Few suns have rose and set Since last the tear-drop on thy cheek 'Tis but a little time, I know. But very long it seems; Though every night I came to thee, Dear mother, in my dreams.

The world has kindly dealt, mother, By the child thou lov'st so well; Thy prayers have circled round her path; And 'twas their holy spell Which strewed the roses there; Which gave the light, and cast the balm On every breath of air.

A happier never beat; And, even now, new bads of hope Are bursting at my feet. Oh! mother! life may be a dream: But if such dreams are given, What are the truths of heaven! I bear a happy heart, mother:

I bear a happy heart, mother;

Yet when fond eyes I see, And hear soft tones and winning words, I ever think of thee. And then, the tear my spirit weeps Unbidden fills my eye; And, like a homeless dove, I long Unto thy breast to fly.

I'm very sad and lone; Oh! there's no heart whose inmost fold Opes to me like thine own! Though sunny smiles wreathe blooming lips, My mother, one fond glance of thine Were thousand times more dear.

Then with a closer clasp, mother, Now hold me to thy heart; I'd feel it beating 'gainst my own, Ouce more before we part. And, mother, to this love lit spot, When I am far away, Come oft-too oft thou canst not come !-And for thy darling pray.

For the Herald and Journal.

DR. COKE. NO II.

Having, in the previous article, sketched some of the more prominent events in the life of Dr. Coke, it may not be deemed impertinent in the present to give a brief analysis of his character. And this the writer feels a much more difficult task than the former. To draw a line marking his footsteps in life, may be comparatively easy; but to fix the mental and moral portraiture of the man on the canvass, is a matter of no small difanding genius, ability and experience to which he cannot pretend. But though the finer features may be lost, the exact proportions unobserved, it may not be without interest to trace even the coarser outlines of a character we have each so ardently admired. With us, that saintly name has become canonized, as one of the fathers in our Israel. With us he also has many sons, whose lives are measured out by the rule he has left, and whose thoughts aspire to that almost perfect exemplar as their "beau

ideal" of the gospel minister. As we reflect on that peculiar personage, we are at a loss on what particular trait of that character to seize as the one which has given the tinge and neculiar color to its counate associates. is true, however, with every man, that some peculiarity by which his life is diversified, serves as the mainspring and model to all the others. t not unfrequently happens that some external circumstance acts as this prime mover, and shapes the future man. But with Dr. Coke, we think the early development of mind arose from a movement purely internal and native, which we would denominate activity. His very nature seems to have been largely impregnated with this element, which wrought so efficaciously and gloriously during the entire period of his protracted life. It was a native energy, something born with him. It was, in other words, his na-

ture; he was emphatically made to be activethis was his life and felicity. -It is related of Robert Hall, that he was averse naturally to great activity, and that a burdensome indolence was deeply seated in his nature, eradicated only by that principle of a divine Christianity that he so cordially embraced. We find him lamenting in one of his letters the remains of this sad predisposition, and affirming that it was only the great efforts demanded of him that saved him from becoming a sluggard. This predisposition was noticeable in his boyhood even, in which he manifested little inclination for juvenile amusements. He would much sooner lie on his back and read some favorite book of stories or egendary tales, than win petty laurels from a playmate. The opposite of this was, however, s conspicuous in the life, and even the early life, of Dr. Coke. What was it but this sportive and active disposition that plunged him so deeply into the games and sports of old Oxford? He had no uncommonly vicious nature or appetite to gratify. None, perhaps, whose lives were unafby the gentler influences of the gospel, could, with better grace, plead exemption from ouch bad propensities. So great was the influence of this ingredient of his character, that to have been incarcerated within the gloomy walls of a prison house would have proved to him one of e sorest afflictions with which he could have been visited. He could tolerably sustain life only by keeping up one continued round of exement, and the desire seems to have been deeply fixed in his soul to move all that was around him. He would set the dead mass in operation as he would himself move out from the midst of it. His was a soul that served as a thermometer by which to determine the temperature of a community's atmosphere—and he never enjoyed the fullest satisfaction till he could feel pulsations of busy life beating in upon him

and around him. But strong as was this energy naturally, cir-umstances contributed to swell the stream of eeling and action, and to give it that impetuosity which marked its future course. And here we must not forget that the vivifying influence of

the spiritual, but to the corporeal part of our nature. If its spirit and demands could overcome even the indolence of Hall, and infuse into his nature a new element of life, how infinitely must it have multiplied the activities of a spirit of flame like that of Dr. Coke? We can almost behold the change that comes over him in a day. Now every muscle and each limb becomes doubly notive. The labor of a year is accomplished in active. The labor of a year is accomplished in the openings of providence, and he would make half the time. The inert elements of the society them tell on the interests of the general cause.

what there was earthy and inert in the man was so etherialized and sublimated as hardly to claim itual and political freedom. Though we are ac-

selected to create the activities of the age, a cer- ticed the lesser interests and the concerns of evtain quickness had already been imparted to ev- ery day. He would have made a good pastor ery element with which he was surrounded. He attentive to even the little wants of his flock. In

society, and the thought seems hardly ever to be course of the day to meet with one to whom he suggested to them that they can be useful, influ- had made successful application. "Pray," said ential and happy. But there are others, among he, "do you know any thing of a little fellow whom we may class Dr. Coke, whose spirits who calls himself Coke, and goes about begging are pent up within them, and permitted to es- for the slaves?" His friend replied in the afcape only, like the steam from the engine, to firmative. "He seems," continued the captain, propel the mighty train of events connected with "to be a heavenly-minded little devil; he coaxed They are conscious of possessing a large me out of two guineas this morning.

There is still another class of persons distin-

no purpose.

guished by great activity, but whose exertions tend ever and anon to what is vicious. Who can contemplate such mighty spirits as those of Gibbon, Hume and Bolingbroke, and not feel an and for this he has been reproached as prodigal emotion of the sublime struggling in his breast? and profuse in the use of money. Without doubt, And yet all their exertions looked to an end he was deprived of that sensitiveness to the worth that was positively evil. They were combatting of money which, too frequently, under the guise the best interests of their own race, and endeav-oring to extinguish the only light which could il-And we would rejoice to behold a few more like luminate the dark path to immortality. They were lights of their age, we are told; but they unsullied brightness round his life, and wove heavens. garlands with which to adorn his cenotaph. It was his religion that endeared him to the church, and has embalmed his memory in its best affections. His religion made him the friend of the poor and the destitute, and his friendship and kindness toward that class made him a cherished object among them. One of the chief characteristics of the religion of heaven is, that while it expands the intellect and enlarges the mind, its possessor is at the same time rendered familiar with the more minute duties and obligations of Christian life.-This observation was verified in the subject of these remarks. He felt perfectly at home in the courts of kings and the senate chambers of the great, as in the cottages of the illiterate and the

"Then turned, and with the grasshopper who sung

His evening song beneath his feet, conversed." tains and continents, that he could never come to him a large share of vigor and life. This down to the sober realities of life. But the next other hues. These ever excite in the beholder

could not be otherwise; it is the office of Christianity to give life. And this extends not only to the spiritual, but to the corporeal part of our nafilled with penny tracts, conversing with the families. God! What an exhaustless source of pleasure with which he is surrounded are stirred from the Being providentially cast upon the West India foundation, and to a beholder the lifeless mass islands, where many would have loitered in inshows symptoms of spasmodic life, as if a gal- activity, he felf the importance of great diligence, vanizer had passed his wand over it. In short, and by that means planted the gospel there, and locality. He was changed by the great Refiner, customed to look upon him as a rare spirit, that who sat to purify that heart from its dross.

But he was not the instrument providence had walks of life, he was, after all, the man who no-

had the happiness to live just at the time John his more splendid projects, there was not only an Wesley entered the arena of public contest, and enlarged view, but even a superior degree of was by his magic power stirring the very sedi- boldness. We can but be reminded of the first ments of society. Of this trait in the character navigators, standing on their native soil, and as of the great apostle of Methodism, I need say they look on the blue sea, cogitate on what vast nothing in vindication. Not the most cursory worlds may lie beyond those waters. I seem to observer of his life and labors could restrain his behold Coke seated on some gentle eminence, feeling of astonishment at the vast amount ac- lost in reverie. Visions of the future pass before complished in the brief space of seventy years. his mind-America, Africa and India are each The same observation is applicable to Dr. Coke, in turn painted on his imagination. He sees, in and to the whole class to which he belonged. He vision, the church of Christ enlarging till it fills found no time to be idle while he saw the people the whole earth, and the divine glory descends on destroyed for lack of knowledge. He felt not man, as Ethiopia stretches out her hands to God, unlike the man who sees his neighbor perishing and the islands of the sea rejoice together and sing. in the stream or the flame. He hastens to lend His heart swells with deep emotion, as the pageant the helping hand and to administer that only rem- passes before him, and he feels like entering the edy ere the vital spark should become extin- cold world once more to see the brightness of the guished. The veil that hides the black and mys- vision realized. Foreign lands no longer appear terious future seems at times to have been par-tially withdrawn, and there was revealed-to his He is willing and desirous of travelling and lavision the writhing miseries of unredeemed spirits. Under such dark disclosures, he could but gies of life are spent, and the smoking flax becommiserate the woes of such as had not yet comes quenched in death. And what a peculiar reached so sad a catastrophe, and at the same loveliness is shed around this subject, when we time his heart was inspired with the breath of the reflect that all this activity, all these privations Most High, and his lips touched with the livid and toils rose from the kindliness and benevolence coal from the altar. While the like vivacity pervaded all ranks of the Wesleyan ministry, the people in the mass could not remain unmoved. The effects of a spiritual ministry are seen on the thousands that crowd the streets of London from his own private funds. At his last departfor the Foundry and City Road, and in other ure for India, he bore about one half the expense. places those who flock to the fields, to catch the It was thus the large fortune left him by his fire as it emanates from the lips of the living or- father was all expended, and a large share of that acle. The multitude were wrought into such obtained by his two wives, both of whom were commotion, that duliness and sloth must have opulent and as benevolent as opulent. Probably been quickened into activity and life -how much we cannot select another man whose private inmore the man with whose nature these elements terest is so fully lost in the public. He was peseem to have been so congenial. But it must be culiarly exempt from those sordid affections readily admitted that activity in itself possesses which deface the otherwise lovely character of no redeeming quality. It is essentially neutral, so many. That he had the care of private inand may become powerful either for good or for evil. To make such a spirit useful to the world, mind, and the thought was as soon dismissed as restraints must be imposed, else it will wander duty would permit. One of the effects of his reerratic through the heavens, like some wild me- ligion was to impart to him that aminbleness and teor or dissevered world. It may blaze and ease in society to which not a little of his success burn, but it presents a fitful light, and burns to is to be attributed. This was a talent that gave him power over the minds of men in soliciting There are very many persons of this class, who seem to live for nothing. They are not actually bad, and still are not very good. They are ever active and in motion, but they never active and in motion, but they never active and in motion with the service of this class, and simply are not actually bad, and still are not very good. They are ever active and in motion, but they never active and in motion, but they never active and in motion with the service of the missionary work in which he was entirely and a visit to the captain of a man-of-war, from whom the most sanguine could have expected complish any thing. They vapor life away, little or nothing. But he so artlessly introduced spending their mighty energies, which might have the case of the negroes as to affect the aged son portance is not left without an answer—an that most, if not all, may make this desirable man on the canvass, is a matter of no small difficulty. To give the precise coloring to every feature, and the true proportion to every part, is a matter of no small difficulty. To give the precise coloring to every feature, and the true proportion to every part, is matter of no small difficulty. To give the precise coloring to every larger than he could have anticipated. Being though fools," need "not every part, is equally at variance with the every then dying. They exert little or no influence on unacquainted with Dr. C., he chanced, in the

> share of energy, but they wish not to possess it It may, however, be inquired if there were no to no purpose. It is a characteristic of enthusi- defects in the character of this great and good asm to act without an object, and to tend to no man. Doubtless there were. It is the lot of all given point; but with Dr. C. the object was things here to be defective. But those of Dr. clearly defined—the end seen from the begin- Coke were rather the luxuriant growth of his virning. His mind, too, was so well trained to his tues, and to them we may apply the words of work that every effort brought him nearer that Goldsmith, as descriptive of the pastor of the de-

serted village:

"Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride, And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side."

To his liberality there seemed to be no bounds

were malignant stars, ever boding ills that hung I have time only to notice one more defect that darkly in the moral heavens. How cheering to has been alleged against him-his precipitancy. the heart, to contemplate that same mighty spirit Under this head may be ranged his entrance into of exertion, mellowed and softened by the gen- the marriage state. We have been told that he tle influences of the gospel. Dr. C.'s religion called, on one of his soliciting tours, upon a lady was of this stamp. It penetrated the heart, and of wealth and known liberality, whose gifts to the removed the asperities and excrescences of natreasury of the Lord were so munificent, that he ture, and left a character marked by extreme while there, formed the scheine, afterwards conloveliness. In him, the tide of religious feeling, summated, of making her a companion for life. though full and powerful, was not strictly impet. It ought here to be remarked that though this uous and noisy. There seem never to have seemed premature, the union was a happy one, arisen storms and tempests to supply the wasting and those endeared hearts were severed only by stream, but the pure and noiseless waters flowed gently and steadily from beneath the eternal this defect in his character may be observed in throne. There was a certain magnanimity and the premature project on which he entered with nobleness about his religion, not like the terrific Bishop White, to unite the Methodist and Episco and awful sublime, but producing a mild and pal churches. But with these slight defects, who more enduring emotion. It was this that im- does not as fully admire that character? They parted such value to his activity, that shed such are only dark specks, lost in the brightness of the

Chicopee, Aug. 13.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE GOODNESS OF GOD. The goodness of God, in all its infinity, is revealed only in his word; yet in his works enough is found to demonstrate, that in providence, as really as in grace, God is a God of goodness. If it had pleased him, he could have made us, and our relations to the things around us, far different from what we or they now are. Especially since man has become a sinner, he hovels of the poor. Now he conversed with the could have altered our nature, so that every thing with which we came in contact would have given pain. If, therefore, we are so formed, and our nature and our relations to the outward world are such that we are continually receiving pleas-This sentiment is conspicuous in his whole life. ures from without, we have in this a demonstra-We behold him now the man of the most en- tion of the goodness of God. Let us turn our atlarged views and conceptions; continents only tention to some things in proof that our senses can form a boundary to his schemes. The mighty sea is overleaped, and at once he feels himself Nature might have presented but one color, or fraternized with the tribes of America, the clans we might have been capable of perceiving but of Africa, and the hordes that dwell on the isles one, and that the most disagreeable. Instead of of the ocean. We should think him a man so this, we have an endless variety. Nature is covaccustomed to generalize, and to measure moun-

fore us, now swelling into gentle hills, now rising in rugged cliffs or towering mountains, and then sinking into delightful valleys. Here it is variegated with rocks, and there with broken precipi-

ces. There are trees, also, from the venerable oak to the humble shrub, and flowers of every size, form and hue. Through the midst flows a meandering river; all of which conspire to form a scene of grandeur and beauty, worthy of Him whose hand spread it forth for our delight. Such pictures of loveliness, God unfolds before us every day, and bids us look upon them without money, and without price; bids us look, remember him, and be happy. But we do not receive pleasure from without alone, through the eye.— We walk abroad; the hum of bees, the singing of birds, the sound of the distant water fall, the lowing of cattle, or the subdued hum of business from the city, fall upon the ear, and produce emotions of pleasure. All men, even the most savage, are capable of receiving delight from the sounds of music. How does the soul drink in delight, and is almost vanished away from this world of sorrow, at the sounds of vocal or instrumental music. Even beasts appear to derive from it the purest pleasure. We have merely hinted at one or two of the thousand proofs in nature, of the goodness of our heavenly Father. May we love him, and be as grateful as his goodness obligates SCRUTATIO.

For the Herald and Journal.

"HAVE FAITH IN GOD."

It appears from the chapter in which these words are found, that Christ had said of the fruitless fig tree, "No man shall eat fruit of thee hereafter for ever." "And his disciples heard it." Subsequently "as they passed by, they saw the fig tree dried up from the roots. And Peter calling to remembrance, saith unto him, "Master, behold, the fig tree which thou cursed, is withered away." The Savior replied, "Have faith in This, says Dr. Clark, is a mere Hebraism; have the faith of God; i. e., have strong

faith, or the strongest faith. The importance of having "the faith of God," cannot be too deeply felt by every Christian, who would act understandingly and efficiently in the work assigned him. The apostle is clear of Hebrews. "But without faith, it is impossible to please him; for he that cometh to God, must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him."

While we consider the importance of faith, the faith?" And this is an inquiry of momentous importance to every one who believes the doctrine of the moral agency of man, and that man's salvation depends upon his having faith in "God manifested in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory." Fortunately for us, a question of so much im-

dence) of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Faith is the subsistence of things hoped for; the demonstration of things not seen. -Clarke. This question and the answer, should receive our most serious, candid, and prayerful consideration. No man ever became great in any sense, without laboring for it with all his strength: and especially is it true, that no one ever became a distinguished Christian, without taking great pains. If we would obtain the crown, we must " run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith.

It is not only the believing that God is able and willing to save us, and that Christ has merited salvation for all who will receive it, but it is the believing that "God in Christ" does now save .-Christ says, Mark 11:24, "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." He does not say, believe that ye shall receive them, for this is often the language of unbelief; but, using the present tense, believe that ye receive them. And the last clause, "and ve shall have them," does not convey a future signification, but is simply the common form of expressing a promise.

It is sometimes objected to this view of the subject of faith, that we cannot believe that God has example." Origen is our pattern. It has alsoul; and therefore the idea that God does bless, soul-stirring address to the Roman Governor was is unscriptural. This objection is very much like never committed to paper until after it was de-Mr. Hill's objection to Mr. Fletcher's doctrine of livered. I have ever been of the opinion that Christian Perfection. The sincere seeker is not not one of the three thousand who were pricked taught to believe that God has blessed, but that to the heart on the day of Pentecost, saw the he does bless. To illustrate, a man who is just preacher draw from his pocket a dirty manuforty years old this moment, experienced reli- script, soiled by having run the round of the "cirgion just twenty years ago; before his conversion, cuit" or "district." conversion, his language has been, "God has views are not called in question, then the only saved me." Now, we contend that there was a problem which remains to be solved is, whether, time, just twenty years from his birth and from as precedent, Origen on the one hand, or St. Paul the present moment, when he could say, yea, and St. Peter on the other, are higher authority.

more, when he did say, "Thou dost save."—

3. "The work is awfully important." It Hence, in reading the experiences of those who would be impiety to deny this. "On such a have learned "the deep things of God," we find work he may not rush inconsiderately." He that the following was the language of the soul: should be called as was Aaron. "His words "Thou art able to save; Christ has merited salva- should be tried," &c. This might convey the tion for me; thou wilt save; thou dost save; thou idea to some minds that he who preaches without hast saved." These expressions sometimes succeed each other as quick as thought. If you, Mr. Editor, or some other one, will furnish something fact; for perhaps, as a general thing, they, as a better on this subject, you will be at perfect liberty to reject this. With him who said, "Let They feel their need of this, for were they me be homo unius libri," I would say to God disposed, they would not find it so easy to beand man, "What I know not, teach thou me."

" Blind unbelief is sure to err, And scan his works in vain: God is his own interpreter, And he will make it plain."

Shining yet above the wastes of memory, When all life's other lights are set." Maine, Aug. 29.

PRAYER OF PLACIDO.

The disastrous result of the late incurrection of the slaves in Cuba is well known. Betrayed, and driven into premature collision with their oppressors, the wronged and maddened bondmen were speedily crushed into subjection. Placido was arrested, and after a long hearing, was condemned to be executed, and consigned to the "Chapel of the Condemned." He was executed at Havana, in August, 1844.

Placido came forth calm and undismayed. Holding a cru-cifix in his hand, he recited, in a loud, clear voice, a soleum prayer in verse, which he had composed amidst the horrors of the "Chapel." It thrilled upon the hearts of all who heard it.

God of unbounded love and power eternal! To Thee I turn in darkness and despair; Stretch forth thine arm, and from the brow infernal Of Calumny the veil of Justice tear; And from the forehead of my honest fame Pluck the world's brand of infamy and shame

Art strong to save, by whom is all controlled,

Who givest the sea its waves, the dark and lonely Abyse of heaven its light, the north its cold, The air its currents, the warm sun its beams, Life to the flowers, and motion to the streams All things obey thee; dying or reviving,
As Thou commandest; all, apart from thee,
From thee alone their life and power deriving,

Sink and are lost in vant eternity ! Yet doth the void obey Thee; since from nought This marvellous being by Thy hand was wrought. O merciful God !- I cannot shun thy presence, For through its veil of flesh Thy piercing eye Looketh upon my spirit's unsoiled essence,

As through the pure transparence of the sky; Let not the oppressor clap his bloody hands, As o'er my prostrate innocence he stands! But if, alas, it seemeth good unto Thee That I should perish as the guilty dies, That a cold, mangled corpse my foes should view me With hateful malice and exulting eyes,

Speak Thou the word, and bid them shed my blood,

For the Herald and Journal.

Fully in me Thy will be done, O God !

"READING SERMONS."

Br. Stevens,-Your correspondent "H. M. B." being completely wearied at the perpetual "castigation" which is coming from every quarter, upon a subject in which he is "personally interested," he begs for, and has been privileged to speak upon this soul-absorbing theme. I hope he has been "refreshed" thereby.

May I also have the privilege to speak?— whether to be "refreshed," or for some other reason, I will not say. "In order to preaching being successful," says

H. M. B., "three things must be done-it must and emphatic on this point, in the 12th chapter enlighten the intellect—affect the sensibilities and incline the will."

"The first is accomplished by sound reasoning, and conclusive argument." Now we are ready to admit that as a general thing, written addresses are favorable to the attainment of this inquiry naturally arises in the mind, "What is to exercise itself more leisurely, and also, if after a careful examination of what has been write ten, it is found that the reasoning is spurious, and the arguments are unsound, they may be replaced by other more sound and true. But to say that an extemporaneous speaker cannot be sound in reasoning, and conclusive in argument, is hazarding an assertion which is abundantly re-Were the child never to make the effort.

never learn to walk. The sensibilities are to be affected and the wills inclined, by "exhortation accompanied by the Holy Ghost." Instead of having any thing written by which to accomplish this, I should de cidedly prefer to look upon the immortal beings before me-reflect upon the probability of their be ing for ever blessed or eternally damned through my faithfulness or indifference, and if this reflection did not so fire my soul as to give thoughts that "breathe and words that burn," and an exhortation warm, urgent and earnest, I should be constrained to cry out, "Lord have mercy upon

But H. M. B. is "ready to give to every one that asketh" the reasons why he sometimes preaches written sermons. They are the fol-

lowing:1. "To my knowledge the Scriptures do not dictate the mode. They leave it to the minister's sense of expediency whether to deliver messages verbally or written." We will not in this place discuss with him the expediency of the matter: but would simply say that preaching extempore is equally sustained with reading sermons, by the highest authority which can be quoted.

2. The next argument is based on "primitive blessed us, until after the work is wrought in the ways been my impression that the powerful and If any think otherwise I he believed that God would save him; since his simply ask for proof. If the correctness of my

3. "The work is awfully important." notes preaches without previous thought. Such an idea we believe to be opposed to matter of class of men, think most, and think most deeply. come wholesale theological pirates, being under the necessity of carrying their plunder in their memory, instead of having it wrapped up in paper. Hence the reason why we find in them more originality of thought than in others—no mean trait in a discourse.

Let us, then, have faith in God in our secret 4. The multiplicity of ministerial and pastoral devotions, in our pastoral duties, while praying in duties, particularly in the case of young preachour families, in the class room, in the praying ers "preparing for a thorough examination in a circle, and in the pulpit, that God may speak by course of study of no trifling importance," is anus to the edification and salvation of the people, other argument. So far from this militating And, my brother, if the circumstances are unfa- against the cause we advocate, we should think it vorable around you, do not give place, for a mo-ment, to a spirit of doubting and fault-finding, for brethren have become acquainted with a more this will destroy your own spirituality, and hinder expeditious system of writing than we have, they the prosperity of the cause of truth; but endure would find that the time saved by being exempt hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ, by from the writing of two or three sermons a week having faith in God. Then you shall be filled would be of great service to them in the prosecution of their general studies, and in the discharge of their pastoral duties. I know a young man who will ever feel grateful to the Providence Con ference for placing him where he had much preaching to do and also obliging him to prepare for a "thorough yearly examination." It has

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been the means of breaking him from a practice little if any better than that against which we now speak, viz., writing and committing to memory full-length sermons before he dared to deliver them. Thank Conference, he is now free. As regards the claims which an "enlightened, intelligent New England congregation" make upon a preacher, I would say, so far as my information extends, none want to hear a sermon read. Unless H. M. B. has met with Methodist congregations of which I never heard, or he reads in the most graceful manner the most eloquent sermons ever penned, I am very much mistaken if his course would be tolerated by one

of a hundred congregations.

5. "And lastly, there is nothing at all in our Discipline, so far as I can learn, which forbids or prohibits such a practice." We need only reply; this innovation upon an old and well-es-tablished usage has been made so recently that "the powers that be" have but just now become apprised of it. Let it only obtain and be advocated for some time to come, as it has been for some time past, and, though I lay no claim to prophetic vision, yet would I venture the pre-diction, that the period is not remote when we may read a few lines about it in the "Disci-

There are one or two traits in H. M. B.'s communication which I wish briefly to notice and I

1. He seems strangely to confound writing and reading sermons. Now, in all we have read or heard upon the subject, so far from writing being condemned, it is every where highly commended. It would be well for preachers generally, particularly young preachers, to write frequently. We only object to the pulpit being transformed into a reading desk.

2. It would appear that H. M. B.'s observations

upon the subject are very circumscribed. "The unreasonable rebukes will utterly fail to change' his "views and practice, so long as" his "congregation are satisfied and do not find fault."— We would advise him to extend his inquiries that he may learn how other congregations think and feel upon the subject, for he, being an itinerant, is liable to go elsewhere. Moreover, our congregations do not always let us know what they think about our conduct, in or out of the pulpit .-Sometimes it is the case that they prefer to bear with what they deem our improprieties during the brief period of our stay amongst them, rather than give any hint which might in the slightest degree wound our feelings.

3. H. M. B. seems to be exceedingly sensitive upon this subject. "Being personally interested," his "spirit is stirred." This reminds me of a very loquacious woman of whom I have heard. Being one day finding fault with the preaching of certain ministers, she concludes by her harangue saying, "I could preach better myself." The following text was offered her as the foundation of her discourse, Prov. 21:9. Says she "do you mean me?" "Ah, my good woman," is the reply, "you will never make a sermonizer, you are to soon at the application." Probably if H. M. B. had kept within the bosom of his congregation, he might have wrote and read sermons to his heart's content without any danger of being molested in his delightful retreat.

4. Finally, your correspondent's incorrigible-ness is any thing but commendable. Read his last paragraph. Now we do not say that reading does not commend itself to some-nor do we say that the reader may not be blessed, and sinners saved by reading sermons. But the question at issue is this, which mode most commends itself to our people, and which mode has been most successful? Let the contrast of success furnished by the past history of our own church, whose ministers have preached extempore, with that of the ministers of other churches who have read their sermons, answer this question. Witness, also, the fact of Presbyterian, Congregational, and other ministers through the length and breadth of our land, being banishing the reading and adopting the extempore mode of preaching. The least favor we can ask of H. M. B. is that he will hold himself open to conviction, and not raise an impenetrable fortress around the citadel of his judgment. Yours &c.,
Rich'd Donkersley.

North Dighton, Mass., Aug. 21.

For the Herald and Journal.

EXTREME IGNORANCE.

Even Boston, that has its high renown for literature, is shamefully deficient in education—among the common American born people, too. Whether it be owing to the great expense of living, that has kept some in constant toil in the city, or what other causes, I do not know; but I apprehend it is because their reading has been confined to novels, instead of knowledge. A poor person should never read novels; he cannot afford to .-All the leisure he can have should be devoted to the acquisition of the useful.

In proportion to the increase of the population. my daily observation teaches me, that nothing increases so fast as "popular ignorance," in these very New England States; and when I hear a clergyman flatter a public audience to the contrary, I am tempted to seriously doubt his judgment. Because they and the editors know a vast deal, they fancy all are keeping pace with them. What a discount novel reading is making on the solid education of the common mind! Nothing is so much wanted, in our whole country, as the plain, common sense preacher, to work, and work with all his powers and zeal. Gloved classics, or silk gowned apostles, cost too much. We want twenty-five " Taylors" in Boston, and are suffering for want of them. Aug. 27.

THE QUAKER AND THE COUNTRYMAN. A Quaker, passing through a market, stopped

at a stall and inquired the price of citrons. "I have none," said the honest countryman, that will suit you; they are decayed, and their flavor is gone." "Thank thee, friend; I will go to the next

" Hast thou any good fruit to-day," said he to

"Yes, sir; here are some of the finest nutmegs of my garden. They are small, but rich of their kind."

"Then thou canst recommend them?"

"O, certainly sir."
"Very well; I will take two." He carried them home, and they proved not only unsound,

but miserably tasteless. The next morning he again repaired to the same place. The man who sold him the fruit the preceding day asked him if he would like

"Nay, friend; thou hast deceived me once, and now, although thou may'st speak the truth, still I cannot trust thee; but thy neighbor chose to deal uprightly with me, and from henceforth I shall be his patron. Thou would'st do well to remember this, and learn by experience, that a falsehood is a base thing in the beginning, and a It has very unprofitable one in the end.

This institution, which has been put in operation by the almost unexampled generosity of a few friends, is now in a prosperous condition. The present term commenced with over a hundred students, and the number has increased to some hundred and fifty or sixty, and is still increasing.

The Board of Instruction gives general satisfaction.

The Board of Instruction gives general satisfaction.

The boarding house is under the care of a gentleman who is well qualified for his station, and fills it ac-

ceptably.

This institution is casting a wide spread influence and is increasing in the estimation of the good an wise. It is hoped, so far as circumstances will per mit, that all who are lovers of piety and sound learn

ing will sustain it.

The trustees are happy to say there is no debt of the institution, (a small sum is yet due for the apparatus, which, no doubt, will be cancelled soon;) and ably to one of their by-laws, there never can be any, over and above the amount in the hands the treasurer. So our friends may rest assured that they are not to be called on to pay the debts of this institution will de pend, in a great measure, on the patronage of the M. E. Church in the New Hampshire Conference, and there unavoidably will be circumstances when it will be necessary for the Trustees to call for some special aid, in order for them to increase the interest of the school. But the demands will be small and such as can be readily met, and only calculated to keep up a friendly intercourse between the friends and the institution; (if Dr. Franklin's philosophy is correct, that friendship is better secured from one by obtaining a favor of him than by showing him one The friends may rest assured that whenever such de mand shall be made, the money contributed will no be squandered away, nor go to pay interest on old debts, but will be used for the direct benefit of the

It may be proper, at this time, to say a few words in respect to the boarding house. The Trustees find that in order for a suitable steward to be kept price, the house must be suitably furnished with fur niture. This is now being done, for the time being at the expense of a few friends, who have subscribed very liberally for the erection of the building, and

for other purposes.

It is now proposed to have the house permanently furnished. The following plan is proposed:—Let the different societies in the Conference each furnish a room with a bed and all that appertains to it,-table wash-stand, pitcher and bowl, and half a dozen chairs, as spare ones will be wanting. The whole expense will not exceed 20 or 25 dollars. This may e done by such means as the preacher and friends may think proper. But let it be done as soon as may be, as the sooner it is done the sooner those ew friends who are now furnishing it will be relieved from a burden they ought not to bear.

Now, if the preachers will bring this subject prop-

erly before the people, it is believed that there are but few societies which will not do it.

East Sanbornton is one of the poorer half of appointments in the Conference, and yet, at a very life tle expense of time, the preacher succeeded in rais ing enough to furnish a room. This was done by finding a brother who gave a bed, a sister a quilt and so on. Now, how many have beds and bed ding that they could spare to do good with, instead of having the moths eat them, or leaving them to can give money, and not have it canker. any society shall have the furniture or cas ready, the preacher will please write to me, and will take measures to have it forwarded

WM. D. Cass. Prest, and Agent. East Sanbornton, N. H., Sept. 2.

For the Herald and Journal.

NATIONAL MUSICAL CONVENTION.

According to the call issued by the committee appointed for that pupose at the session in 1845, th convention of persons interested in music, met a the Melodeon, in Boston, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1846, and organized, by electing the Rev. D. S. King, of Boston, President; N. S. Flint, Esq., of Rutland, Mass., and J. D. Tidd, Esq., Woburn, Mass., as Vice Presidents; S. R. Childs and E. M. Knight,

The convention was opened with prayer by the president, and then proceeded to business, discuss ng questions relative to musical matters, and listen ing to lectures from different gentlemen. It contin-ued in session a part of every day, until Saturday, Sept. 5th, when it adjourned to assemble again in

This convention has been one of great and abiding interest to every one attending, and its beneficial effects, no one can doubt, will be felt over every part of the country represented by its members. A great and entire unanimity of sentiment was expressed by all, and great interest manifested by all information upon musical subjects. From the spirit shown this year, there can be no doubt that the coming years' convention will be of even great-

er interest and numbers than this.

Clergymen, leaders and members of choirs, and all others interested in music as an expression of praise and thanksgiving to God, must feel that they ave strong reasons for attending this convention, to impart and receive instruction upon a subject of such ment to all professing Christians.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously, after some able remarks by different gentlemen, to the necessity of carrying out the spirit of them, by

1. Resolved, That we regard the annual convention of teachers, amateurs and friends of music, as highly conductive to their own advantage, and to the advancement of music generally, and that we will use our most energetic efforts to sustain, add to the numbers, interest and usefulness of this convention eld in connection with Messrs. Baker and Woodbury's Teachers' Class.

2. Resolved, That as singing is an interesting par of Divine service, and as it is desirable that as many as are qualified, should "wake up their glory to praise the Lord," it is highly important that the science and art of music should be more generally cultivated, so that the congregation shall unite with the choir in their "songs of praise."

3. Resolved, That the intelligent and faithful instrutors of the Teachers' Class, Messrs, Baker & Wood bury, deserve the sincere thanks and gratitude of ev member, and that we most cordially recommend their united experience (as embodied in their lectures and teaching,) as a most valuable guide and help in the profession, to every teacher of music, and very one desirous of becoming such.

4. Resolved, That the Instrumental department un der the direction of Mr. A. Bond, forms a most interesting feature in this class, and that our complet confidence in him as a teacher, induces us to recom-mend him most heartily, and that we will use our endeavors to enlarge and sustain that department or

5. Resolved, That though we may regard the instrution derived from others' experience, as very useful, yet, we believe the best instruction to be obtained m our own unwearied application and studious ef fort in the different branches of education pertaining to our profession, and that we view with pleasure the efforts now being made to raise and dignify that profession, and that we press upon the consideration of all, the cultivation of those intellectual graces and attainments which have made the lectures delivered by Messrs. Webster and others of so much interest, profit and pleasure to all of us.

6. Resolved, That we commend "The Choral." book of Psalmody by Messrs. Baker and Woodbury, as a most valuable addition to the church music of this country; both from the high devotional character er of the music and from the happy adaptation of to the wants of all choirs and congregation

7. Resolved, That the Secretary be required to pre sent the thanks of this Convention to the different gentlemen who have favored us with lectures during its setting, and that we most cordially extend them and to every person connected with the Class or Convention, an invitation to prepare short and perti-nent lectures or addresses, to be delivered before the Convention during the coming year.

The whole occasion has been one very interesting more so, perhaps, than that of any former year, ex citing and bringing forth the finer feelings of our nature. At its closing up, many were in tears, and general and great regret was expressed that another year must elapse before they could again meet in the same pleasant relations they had stood toward each other during the past ten days. They dispersed after singing Old Hundred, each animated and filled with

S. R. CHILDS, Sec. D. S.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1846.

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

among us, we shall at once stop the GROWTH of the ed by any other section of the church. evil, and our present small and suffering societies Shall we do so? What say you to the proposition, brethren of the Conferences? Something, we are pose, if not this? We believe that the partial return to the circuit cially on the subject.

system, which we have recommended, would be most salutary to all our interests. The moral effects of that system are unquestionable by any one who looks comprehensively at it. Occasionally we meet with a young member of our ministry, who thinks that stationary preaching is more useful than travelling, but never one who has witnessed the history of our old circuit labors. A young brother who is more than usually successful and acceptable in his appointment, may infer that his restricted and exclusive labors are more useful than they would be if shared by a less successful fellow laborer in the neighborhood. The conclusion is doubtful; for a variety of gifts is found generally to be useful to the church; -but suppose it correct, as it respects his own local charge, yet is it not probable that by laboring at both places his aggregate usefulness would be greater than at If an exchange with the less successful brother may not be so advantageous to your charge as your own more acceptable labors, yet, may it not be an advantage to his languishing field? and have you yet to learn the great fact of the unity of Methodism, and that his charge may perchance next year be yours? We believe that a more frequent intermixture in this manner, of the superior talents of the ministry with its less commanding powers, would promote much the prosperity of our cause. The more important positions, usually commanding the here, and seems to say, "Now let thou thy servant best talent, would not seriously suffer by it, while the depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvafeebler ones would revive and grow under it. It is sometimes objected, that the education of the

New England people to a stationary ministry, will not admit of our itinerancy. We refer to matters of fact to disprove the objection. The parish system is centuries older in old England than in New England; -it is a part of the national regime.-The community is infinitely denser, and all the circumstances calling for an itinerant ministry less urgent there than here-yet the English Methodists have maintained to this day the itinerant system in all its first vigor. They extend it over all their city as well as rural appointments; churches commenced more than a hundred years since on the intinerant plan, still adhere to it, though strong in years, experience and resources; and, as we said in a former article, a proposition to do away the itinerancy in England would be considered by the Wes- once did all they could to injure our work, but no leyan preachers and people a blow aimed at the are decidedly friendly, and quite constant in attend fundamental economy of the church. It is folly to ing our preaching. One of them is very intellitalk about the impracticability of itinerancy in New gent, well acquainted with Holy Scripture, and England, in view of its history in old England. It is seems to have broken away entirely from the sua fact, that this mode of labor did succeed at first perstitions of most oriental Christians, and emamong us; the old days of our circuit labors were braced Protestant sentiments on all important subthe days of our power. Our preachers went over the jects." hills and vallies of New England like "flames of Why then did we abandon it? Not because of any insurmountable necessity. The process of the change was almost an unconscious one. When a Commerce, writing from London, sketches the few societies grew large enough to support a preach- "movement" of the time in various parts of Euer, they asked for one, as was perfectly natural from rope; and that of Turkey in particular he presents in their previous education. The request was granted, the following interesting light. This is indeed a with scarcely a demur, or an explanation of our perevolution, though bloodless and tranquil: culiar system and its peculiar advantages, and thus have been less frequently found among us, and that the whole of their visit. our whole cause would have been vastly more vig- "Education is to proceed in Turkey with giant orous and respectable.

lencies of the itinerant mode of labor, its historical high degrees for mathematics and classics. results, its fiscal conveniences, especially in an in- "Another circumstance, without precedent

many of our preachers, its adaptation cannot be went on in the following free trade style: questioned. We have heretofore shown that about it, on a moderate scale, to be added to the present prejudicial to agriculture and commerce, we order, in er; agents begging for distressed churches would no into effect from the date of the 1st of next March.' longer harass all points of our work; the preachers "The Imperial Solyman, you will perceive, is be of their maturity, giving the great interests of the reforms and rendering them effective. church into vouthful and inexperienced hands, but "There is one point more in the character

effort, if it be even a desperate effort? ers, aided by local preachers, suppry, upon an area age, some half-dozen appointments; here, then, is a their shops.

"The Sultan had forbidden the primate so to act to be expended elsewhere. If the circuit system at Constantinople, and the same law must be enforced could be so far introduced among us as that for eve- at Erzeroum. The Armenian primates are 'not to ry three churches we should need but two preachers, be suffered in any way to persecute or interfere with we would save one-third our present number of la- the converts when engaged in their trades and comborers. Taking our present number at five hun-merce.' His excellency is finally ordered 'to prodred, we should, by this arrangement, have nearly test and defend them.' 170 preachers to spare from the New England Con- "The Morning Chronicle correspondent at Conferences, to enter the waste fields of the West or the stinople, in his last despatch, emphatically states missionary fields abroad. Is this no consideration of that 'Protestantism is now planted in the Ottoman

HERALD AND JOURNAL, our efficiency and our ministerial support by our present course, but at least one-third of our number

It is sometimes objected, that we cannot find in New England the local preachers, who would be equisite in such a reformed arrangement. We have no fears on this point, Our Middle States and Eng. land afford an efficient local ministry, including as We have considered the evils and remedy of the fair a proportion of able men as the regular ministry "small station policy" which has been obtaining in If such men can be found in England, and the infe New England for some years past. We believe the rior sections of our own country, can they not also in remedial measures we have proposed, are practicable, educated New England? The reason why we have especially the main one, viz., That the Conferences them not more abundantly at present is, that our should resolve to receive no new appointment which abandonment of the itinerancy has destroyed all ocis not capable of a competent support, except in connection with some other appointment; and that no appointments at present united shall be separated believe that were there a fair opportunity for local till they can separately guaranty a full and perma- preachers in New England, we should raise up from nent support. If this become an inexorable rule our educated people a body of them not to be rival-

We have thus reviewed, however imperfectly, this will in time either surmount or succumb to their whole subject. We hope our suggestions will no embarrassments, and thus the whole mischief cease. be passed by with indifference. There is no large minded or large hearted man among us who does no see and feel the necessity of some speedy reform convinced, must be done. What have you to pro- We invite them to the discussion, hoping that by our next annual sessions we may be prepared to act offi-

THE NESTORIAN MISSION.

The following facts from the New York Courie and Enquirer, corroborate former interesting state ments as to the recent revival of Christianity among the once flourishing churches of Persia:

"The most interesting features of this work has been witnessed in connection with the male and fe male seminaries in the upper provinces, but the work is by no means confined to them. The print ers, eight of whom are employed in the office, and the servants of the mission families, have shared largely in it. A deep interest also has been awakened in the Nestorian quarter of the city, (Ooroo miah,) and also in Geog Tapa, three miles from the city, consisting of about one hundred families. In other villages, also, some degree of interest has appeared. Since the work began, many have comfrom distant places to see what was in progress.

Mar Yohannan (who visited America with De Perkins) calls this a day of salvation for his people. He preaches frequently, though he does not excel in it, but being a Bishop, and having much influence among his people, his preaching produces an effect Old Mar Elias, another Bishop, though having non of the arder of youth, thanks God for what he is doing tion." Mar Joseph, of Orda, is unmoved. He says, Let the rest of the people repent and turn to

Christ, and then I will follow." Mar Gabriel, of Ardishai, a metropolitan, a young man of thirty or thirty-five years of age, holds himself quite aloof from our mission. Though his diocese is larger, even, than that of Mar Yohannan, we have only two or three schools in it, in consequence of his opposition. Hunting, fishing, and wine drinking, are his delight. He knows almost nothing of the Scriptures, and can merely read, without understanding, the church service, which is in the ancient Syriac lan-

The public mind is roused, and the absorbing topic on all occasions, is that of religion.

Mar Shimon, the patriarch, if not a prisoner name, is so in fact. His brothers are here. They

TURKEY REVOLUTIONIZED.

"The Pope having entered the lists as a reforme the innovation grew upon us with hardly an effort will not surprise you more than to find that the Grand to arrest it, till now it involves us in almost inextri- Turk has done the same. For the first time in the cable embarrassments. The present state of things annals of his dynasty, the Sultan of Turkey has paid has come to pass, we repeat, chiefly for want of an a visit to his Asiatic dominions, and on return early and even moderate effort to prevent it,-by our received the congratulations of the ambassadors to very thoughtlessness on the subject. Had we resolv- the Porte. This is the first instance on record of the ed in the outset to adhere unyieldingly to our original economy, there can scarcely be a doubt that our with the imperial sovereign of Turkey; and by way ministry would have been better supported, that a of showing still further innovation, his Majesty relarge local ministry would have been raised up in ceived their excellencies in the state room, to which New England, that small, despondent societies would they were ushered, and remained standing during

strides. Twenty-thousand schools are to be forth-We know it is a weakness of some minds to pre- with established throughout the country, and a norfer tenaciously old modes, simply because they are mal school for teachers is to be instituted at Constan old, but we think ourselves free from this petty prejudice in the present instance; the intrinsic excel- English University of Cambridge, where he took

fant church like ours, its chivalric spirit and moral modern history, is the fact that the Sultan, on his reeffects upon the ministry and the people, its feasibil- turn from his tour, went to the Sublime Porte, and ity in a dense community and a mature church, as made a report to the Vizier, as to the condition of the practically proved in the history of English Method- provinces he had visited, issuing orders for their fuism,-these are the grounds of our preference and ture better government. Among other things, he our proposal for a limited revival of it among us. declared that he had abolished all custom duties at As a remedy for the present imperfect support of Adrianople, Broussa, Konian and Tokat, and then

"'As it has been acknowledged at all times that \$25,000 a year could be saved in New England by duties on food, provision and cattle, are extremely rate of support. The poorer societies now living consequence, after having collected all necessary infrom year to year a spasmodical existence, under the formation on the subject, that henceforth all duties of embarrassments of an independent support, would be the kind, affecting the city of Constantinople, shall relieved and invigorated by being combined togeth- be entirely abrogated, and that this act shall come

comfortably supported, would not be compelled to coming a good Cobdenite, and now he has only to retire from the field, as heretofore, at the very period give a cheap postage, to aid him in carrying out his

our Conferences, like those of England and Ireland, reforming Moslem, which will entitle him to and sewould be guided by strong manhood and ripened cure for him the gratitude of the whole Christian age. Under such circumstances, the whole position world. You have already had some powerful details of our cause would be raised in its efficiency and in your columns of the persecutions of the Armenirespectability. Is not such a reform, then, worth an an Protestants, and all that they have suffered from the excommunication of their bishops. A Vizerial Beside the advantages we have mentioned, there letter to the Pacha of Erzeroum says that the Protestis another worthy of notice, viz.: the economy of ant faith has spread in some degree among the Arministerial labor, or rather laborers, which the plan menians, particularly at Constantinople. They had secures. In England, two or three regular preach- been anathematized by the Patriarch, and thereby iners, aided by local preachers, supply, upon an aver- jured in their trade and business, and obliged to close

importance in this day, when all the world is open-ing for the hosts of the cross? We not only sacrifice roots deep and spread them wide."

CORRESPONDENCE. | the quarter from the main deck, looking earnestly

ARROWSIC CAMP MEETING.

Br. Stevens.-This meeting closed last Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, and by request, I hasten to give you a short account of its character and results. There were present some twenty tents, and thirty preachers, travelling and local. The small number of tents at a place so easy of access, may appear strange, and so it is. It was thought that the short notice of the meeting prevented some, but I am inclined to think that it was for want of interest in the meeting, that only ten charges were represented by tents; for some of the adjacent circuits had no tents on the ground, while one of the most distant on the district, with only about one hundred members, had three large tents well filled. This is to be regretted, for the delinquent charges have (we fear needlessly) deprived themselves of a gracious opportunity to receive spiritual good.

This was a good meeting. The exercises at the stand and in the tents were marked by a deep sense of the low state of Zion, and the penitence and contrition manifested on the part of the church, was a sure indication of a genuine revival of God's work. There was a glorious work in all the tents. Saints were quickened, backsliders reclaimed, and sinners converted.

The order of the meeting was excellent; not a single instance of disturbance having occurred from beginning to end. In view of this interesting fact, Rev. D. B. Randall offered the following resolution. which was adopted by a rising vote of the meeting: Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting be pre-

sented to the community, for the interest they have

manifested in maintaining the good order and har-

mony of our meeting. And I will add,-thank the Lord!-this meeting must result in great good to the charges represented there; already the work of God has commenced in several places, and we are expecting to see it pro-

gress powerfully. So much for our first camp meeting at Arrowsic and we were so well pleased with it, and especially with the beautiful location, that we have obtained a lease of the land for ten years for this purpose .-This is not designed for a district meeting merely. but a place for the accommodation of a large community, who can be so easily convened here. I will briefly state some of the reasons which have influenced us in the choice of this location, as a highly advantageous one for a large central meeting, which will accommodate a large portion of the State.

1. It is a healthy location, situated near the mouth of the Kennebec, and ready of access from a great number of convenient points, East, West and North The Kennebec is abundantly supplied with steam navigation, by which the circuits and stations on the river from Waterville to its mouth, and for some miles on either side of the river, may be easily conveyed to this place. A large part of Portland dis triet, and the east-wise portion of the Bangor and Bucksport districts, may come here by the same conveyance, more easily than they could go 10 or 12 miles by land. We can call to mind some fifty charges in this Conference, who might come together here much easier than our Boston brethren can go to Eastham. Where is there another location n New England of which so much can be said?

2. This place is situated on an island, accessible only by water; consequently, entirely free from the noise, clutter and dust of horses and carriages. It is also much less vulnerable to the "lewd fellows of the baser sort," who so seriously annoy us under other circumstances. This our late meeting has de- a large chapel, and since then they have enlarged it,

3. The only settlement near the meeting of any importance, is Bath, (about two miles distant,) whose eading men exert a strong moral influence, which and could be so easily detected.

4. The place itself is most delightful, being pasture land on the margin of the water, (where it is easy landing.) and shaded by a beautiful growth of large oak trees, and what is very important, it is well supplied with several living springs of good water .-In short, it has every advantage of a desirable location for a large central camp meeting.

The public will hear more on this subject in due time, from another hand. F. YATES, West Pittston, Sept. 8. Secretary of the meeting.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

Passage from Dublin to Liverpool-Crowd of deck passenger _dreadful_effects of sea-sickness_Rochdale_Its manufactures-Troubles of the Wesleyan Church-Warrenite se-

Having made my arrangements for leaving the passengers. The number crowded together upon tucky. the deck was incredible; so close was the "jam," Feni bench of any kind was provided. To sit, stand or of his works has appeared in one of the reviews. lay down, each one had his own choice, being alone responsible for the consequences. The wind blew responsible for the consequences. The wind blew strong from the southwest, and made considerable sea day after his arrival. in the channel. We no sooner got out of the bay, than I was called upon to witness such a scene as tion will meet at Washington, Sept. 7, when it is exupon the deck of a steamboat like cattle, and with from their friends, and many an anxious look was is the best and most suitable place for it. east upon the highlands, as they receded from their view. These, without any covering, (as the decks of the English steamers are not covered as in Amerca,) drenched with the rain, and the sea frequently breaking over them, drench them to the skin; many were quite respectable in appearance, but who chose to go as deck passengers, on account of the cheapness of the fare, the charge being only 2s. 6d., while mass of human beings were all at once horribly sea sick. The scene cannot be described. Wedged together so close as to be almost one upon another, they discharged the contents of their stomachs in at the time. Each others laps, clothes, hats, bonwife, very prudently filled the coat pocket of his neighto get down and literally roll in the dirt. This state of things continued till after we made the highlands on the other shore. I inquired of the mate if this was a common occurrence, to which he replied yes, only sometimes a great deal worse; sometimes the sea is so rough as to break over the bulwarks, washthis condition, they had to remain till four o'clock the next morning, when they went on shore at Liver-A little before the sea sickness began, I saw a

gentleman leaning against the railing which divides vember next.

upon the scene below. I asked him if he was familiar with such sights; he replied no; in our country it would be complained of as a nuisance. I detected from his answer, that he was an American, and soon formed an acquaintance with him-the Hon. Mr. Graves, formerly a member of Congress, from Kentucky. He had made a tour through part of Ireland. and if he communicates what he has heard and seen no doubt it will be interesting. We were con versing on the different matters we had observed while in Ireland, when he was suddenly taken sick, and I saw him no more till near midnight, when he again came on deck to make further observations upon the deck passengers. He had been in London with his family, and was on his way to Paris to join them in the capital of France. I made no stay in Liverpool, but took the railroad to Rochdale, where had a brother and sister residing, who were reliev-

welcomed me after an absence of near seventeer

years. The expenses of travelling in England are

onsiderably more than in America; and when you have got your bill and settled it, a number of hungry ervants make their bow to you, wishing to be re-The cars on the railroad are very inferior to those

n use in America, both in appearance and accommodation. Rochdale is a manufacturing town, abou eleven miles from Manchester, and chiefly engaged in flannel manufactory. Some of the establishments employ a thousand hands. It was a time of general rejoicing for the repeal of the corn law, as they had been actively engaged in aiding the operations of the "League," an association for the purpose of effecting the overthrow of the Corn Laws. As their object had been accomplished, they appointed the 8th inst., as a day for celebrating the triumph of their measures. Supposing it might be a day of some in terest, I concluded to remain till it was over, and description of which I must leave for a future com

I took an early opportunity of making acquaintance with the preachers of the Wesleyan Church, Rev. I Rowland and Stephenson, and spent some very please ant hours in their company. As usual, the slavery o America was the subject of discussion, and I trust no less profitable than earnest. They invited me to a meeting of ladies, who meet regularly for the purpose of making up clothing for gratuitous distribu tion amongst the poor. They inquired, and were glad to learn that we had similar societies in America, who were engaged in the common cause of re lieving human destitution.

Rochdale is one of the principal places where the Warrenite secession triumphed over Weslevan Methodism. The society was large and wealthy and though they failed to take the chapel, ye nearly the whole church and congregation so ceded, and left a very small remnant. One of th old members informed me their congregation num bered only about forty, and scarcely a child remained in the Sabbath school. They have toiled on amids great opposition, with some considerable success so that they now number between five and six hu dred members; the Sabbath school contains between four and five hundred, and the congregation is quite respectable. Their finances are in a prosperous con dition, and they now raise more money for charitable purposes than before the division. The strong party spirit that prevailed at the time and since, has had a fatal effect on the piety and brotherly love of the members: though a much better state of feeling exists than formerly, the old wound is still tender, and easily irritated. The "Association," as they are called, have built

and have one of the best Sunday schools in the town : more than 1000 children and young persons attend, to learn to read and write. I do not know the number of members, yet I think they are more prosperfact ensures the protection of the meeting. The ous at Rochdale and vicinity, than in the connection young men from Bath who might be ill-disposed, are restrained by the fact that they are so near home,

LITERARY ITEMS.

A New Work .- Professor Greenleaf, of Harvard University, has for ten years been engaged on a work purporting to be "An Examination of the Testimony of the Four Evangelists, by the rules of evidence administered in the Courts of Justice; with an account of the Trial of Jesus," with an appendix, giving a legal account of the two trials of Jesus before the Sanhedrim and Pilate; and a translation of the Jewish accounts of these transactions, given by M. Salvador, in the Histoire de Moise et du Peuple

The Northampton Courier says that the sum of \$5,000 has been pledged for the building of an observatory for Amherst college.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was con city, I took passage for Liverpool in the steamer ferred, at the late Commencement of Transylvania packet, and at three in the afternoon we left the University, Ky., on Rev. Wm. M. Willet, of Newbuquay. Every berth in the cabin was taken up, and ry, Vt.; Rev. Charles K. Marshall, of Mississippi; J. the whole of the deck was occupied with cattle and B. Fowler, of Alabama, and M. P. Harmon, of Ken-

Fenimore Cooper's "History of the United States that it was almost impossible to change their posi- Navy" has been translated into French, and is now tion without treading on some one. No chair, or being published. A notice of Emerson and a critique

Professor Dew, of William and Mary College, Vin

Here were hundreds of passengers, male and female, pected the site, and perhaps the plan of the building, many on their way to Liverpool, and from thence to will be decided upon. The bill leaves the selection America, children and baggage stowed together of the place for the building with the President and cabinet, in case the Commissioner of Patents object cattle, many of whom left their native country with to placing it in the Patent Office yard. The opinion great emotion, for we saw them weep as they parted seems to prevail that the "mall" south of the canal,

ENGLISH WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

A recent American visitor, describing Cape Coast Western Africa, says: "The town is three or four miles in circumference and contains about 7,000 inhabitants, mostly native Africans. But the most interesting feature in this the cabin was 12s. 6d. It appeared that this whole place is the English Methodist Mission, which has been established about twelve years. The mission house is a commodious stone building, on an elevation commanding a fine view of the ocean. They have a church, seventy feet by forty. They have whatever direction their faces happened to be turned employed in the Mission six European and sixty native teachers and assistants. Twenty stations, em nets, or whatever was in the way, took its share. bracing an extent of country 400 miles on the coast, I noticed one man, in trying to shun the lap of his and 200 in the interior. They have, in all, about 800 church members. All their teaching and labor are bor, while others were so overcome with sickness as done by natives. They have also one of the most interesting congregations I have seen in Africa .-The chapel was full; all natives but ten or twelve. Nearly 300 of them were said to be members of the church. Let the opposers of missions witness this scene, and compare this congregation with their heathen neighbors, and then say that missions do no ing the passengers and their baggage from one side good. Some of the natives here are worth their of the deck to the other, almost drowning them. In thousands, and are trusted by captains of vessels for two or three thousand dollars at a time."

> FOR LIBERIA, AFRICA.-The Colonization Society intend sending a vessel to Monrovia, to sail Novem-

THE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION

The Trustees of this projected institution are requested to meet in the library room of the Bromfield st. Church, on the first Wednesday (7th) of October. It is hoped that not one of the trustees appointed by the Conferences will fail to be present, as business of great importance will be presented.

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Br. Stevens,-On account of serious sickness, I did ot receive an appointment at the last Conference. am now, under the smiles of an all-wise Providence, so far recovered, as to be able to engage in some light employment. I have thought I might do some good in increasing the circulation of the Herald in this place. I send you ten names as the result of my effort, B. FREEMAN Saccarappa, Me., Sept. 8 ed from anxiety respecting my safety, and cordially

NEW ENGLAND WESLEYAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY. -By a vote of the New England Conference, the collections for this Society were to be taken the present month. The state of the treasury, and the pressing calls for aid, demand a special effort. For the sake of the bleeding cause of Christianity, let us have it. D. S. KING, Com.

Boston, Sept.

Books.-We have lately urged our ministerial prethren to revive the work of circulating our books The fall business season has now commenced. It is the best possible time to scatter among the people our publications. Who will try it? It will be remembered that Waite, Peirce & Co. furnish our books to preachers at the Book Room prices .-Send on orders, and let us attempt again the example set us by the fathers, of supplying the church with our own precious publications.

NEWBURY SEMINARY .- Rev. H. C. Wood writes :-Our fall term has commenced very favorably. We have now about 130 students, and additions are made every day. Great zeal is manifested among the students in pursuing their studies, and a very good state of religious feeling. Christians are praying for and expecting a revival among us this term, and there is some feeling manifested among the uncon-

South Truno.-Rev. Wm. Leonard writes, Sept. 2:- I am not a very great advocate for writing re vival notices, for fear there should be some pride and ostentation attending it, and thereby grieve the Spirit of God. But when it is done with a pure motive to glorify God it ought doubtless to be done. Wellto the glory of our blessed God be it spoken that the Holy Spirit is reviving religion among us in this place. Sinners are being saved, backsliders reclaimed, and believers sanctified. Twenty-one blood bought souls are now rejoicing in God their Savior. Last evening, in our young converts' class-meeting. twenty-eight were present; many of them told a sound, Christian experience, while the rest were seeking God with "strong cries and tears." Sobs, and cries, and shouts of joy were heard on every side. Three believed in Christ and were made happy in pardoning mercy. Our meeting last evening would have done a cold hearted professor good, to see how the young converts labored with the penitents. Such a band of interesting converts I have seldem seen. And praise God, the work continues to spread most blessedly. Love and union reign in the

" Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

NORTH WARDSBORO', VT .- Rev. C. W. Kellogg writes. Sept. 7 :- We have just closed our first quarterly meeting for this charge, and a truly good and precious time it has been. During every exercise connected with the meeting, the presence of the Lord has been signally manifested, and we trust that from this meeting will go out a good and influence. Our prospects are brightening-already have we seen the power of God displayed in the awakening, conversion, and reclaiming of several precious souls. We are laboring and believing for a glorious out-pouring of God's spirit on this charge. Brethren are coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty-seeking for and obtaining that indispensable requisite for a revival-holiness of heart-and we confidently expect to see this place inundated with a flood of salvation, as in years gone by. Our constant cry, is "Lord revive thy work."

PAPAL INFLUENCE IN SIAM .- The Missionaries of the American Board, in their last annual letter, referring to papal missions in Siam. say, "More than two hundred years have rolled away, since those who called themselves the successors of the apostles commenced their labors here, and yet, strange to tell, not a Bible, not even an entire Testament, in the language of the people, have they provided for them! It is believed that the same is substantially true in respect to their labors throughout the whole of the Christian world. When Christ was on earth, the Scriptures were in the hands of the people, and he made it their duty to "search" them. His apostles did the same, and their epistles, most of which were directed to congregations or assemblies, made up of Christians and others, were in that age universally considered to be the property of the people."

Bishop Southgate's Protestant principles may be inferred from the following extract from a paper pullished at Constantinople by the Papists of the St. Benoit Lazarist establishment, which says: 4 Would he (Bishop S.) but acknowledge the head of the Church, he would no longer be an Episcopalian, but a Catholic, like ourselves."

LITERARY NOTICES.

LIGHT IN THE DWELLING, is the title of a substantial octavo volume, from the pen of the author of the "Peep of day," &c. It is a harmony of the four Gospels, with short and simple remarks, designed for reading at family prayers, arranged in 365 sections for every day in the year. Waite, Peirce & Co., 1

THE HARPER'S have issued a duodecimo Text Book on Chemistry, for schools and academies, by Dr. Draper, the able professor of the New York University. It is a good digest of the science, and abundantly illustrated with plates. Waite, Peirce & Co.

MISS BEECHER'S ADDRESS on the evils suffered by American women and American children, the causes and remedy, including also an address to the Protestant clergy in the United States, is for sale by Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill.

The New England Sabbath School Union, 79 Cornhill, has issued an excellent Question Book, on the Parables of our Savior, from the pen of Lemuel

THE MODERN HARP is a new collection of church music, by Messrs. White and Gould, containing, beside the most popular tunes in use, a variety of new and original tunes, sentences, chants, motels, and anthems adapted to social and public worship.

MEETING OF TH We copy from the the subjoined accomfour days of the B

will perceive by thi in our last, giving s ence, that the man ferences is material use among our own The 193d annual ence commenced of King street Chapel,

were present. The from 9 to 11/2, and in Wednesde At nine o'clock, th ing President, began " What shall w

Poor nothings The secretary (Dr. N Isaiah . the Rev. Ric gaged in prayer. der of their seniority form.
The legal Confere the Deed of Declarat cery, consists of one the first justance no authority to fill all va

tions from among the Conference reside must be present in o nection who may be preachers, is afterwa hundred" alone. secretary, however, a fourteen years are all The first business fill up the "hundred election of President and has not been pre ble to the office. On William Atherton was and Dr. Newton was,

ed secretary.

The doors were the of persons assembled supplication to the Th The president gave pages 594, 595, and 6 " Branch of Jess " Come, Holy S

The Revs. R. Wad

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Beaumont, and Dr. Ha hallowing influence Wedne The ex-president for saying, "I have peculi with the key and s the Bible used by Mr. year as myself-the tering upon the jubile

and I hope it will be the of your life."
The President remark he was the oldest that chair for the first time the same year, and en time as himself, but earlier. He was also, ever placed in that sit tion of it. He had not ing it, and had not p preach before the Con-that he should have to but rather as "sinners The thanks of the C President, Secretary, a

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The order of the day on trial? occupied the part of the evening si who had passed their r trict meetings, and becommittee in London, v few others were postp The conference then Frida concluded the question since the last Conference?

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in the foreign stations. Britain and Ireland the try 59 years, and the yo been connected with the ward; and the average had been in the travelled a half.

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The remainder of the consideration of the been customarily app There are about thirty

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IONAL SOCIETY. Conference, the taken the pres-, and the pressfort. For the stianity, let us KING, Com.

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are praying for

this term, and

nong the unconard writes, Sept. e for writing ree some pride and grieve the Spirit a pure motive to be done. Well, it spoken that the mong us in this eksliders reclaimwenty-one blocd ts' class-meeting, of them told a e the rest were id tears." Sobs, heard on every l were made hap ting last evening fessor good, to see ith the penitents. ts I have seldom ontinues to spread on reign in the

. C. W. Kellogg sed our first quara truly good and ng every exercise e presence of the , and we trust that good and gracious ghtening-already

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displayed in the aiming of several and believing for a rit on this charge. help of the Lord and obtaining that evival-holiness of t to see this place n, as in years gone evive thy work." The Missionaries of st annual letter, re-

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n children, the cauan address to the States, is for sale by

SCHOOL UNION, 79 it Question Book, on the pen of Lemuel

collection of church ould, containing, be-

se, a variety of new chants, motets, and public worship .-

MEETING OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

We copy from the Christian Advocate and Journal the subjoined account of the proceedings of the first four days of the British Conference. Our readers will perceive by this and the letter of Br. Livesey in our last, giving some account of the Irish Conference, that the managment of affairs in those Conferences is materially different from the modes in use among our own.

The 103d annual session of the Wesleyan Conference commenced on Wednesday, July 29, in the King street Chapel, Bristol. About 400 preachers were present. The Conference sits with closed doors, and holds two sessions a day—in the morning from 9 to 112, and in the evening from 5 to 8.

Wednesday Morning, July 29. At nine o'clock, the Rev Jacob Stanley, the retiring President, began the proceedings by giving out the hymn commencing,

"What shall we offer our good Lord. Poor nothings, for his boundless grace?"

The secretary (Dr. Newton) read the 53d chapter of saiah, the Rev. Richard Reece and Dr. Dixon en-

gaged in prayer.

The ministers present took their seats in the order of their seniority; the most aged nearest the plat-

The legal Conference, according to the terms of the Deed of Declaration filed in the Court of Chancery, consists of one hundred members, who were in the first instance nominated by Mr. Wesley, with rity to fill all vacancies in their body by elections from among the preachers. All the power of interence resides in this body, forty of whom must be present in order to do business. It is the practice, however, to allow all preachers in full contion who may be present to speak and vote, and what has been determined by a majority of the preachers, is afterwards confirmed by a vote of the hundred" alone. In electing the president and secretary, however, and in filling vacancies in the hundred," only those preachers who have travelled

Ourteen years are allowed to vote.

The first business of the Conference is always to fill up the "hundred." They then proceed to the election of President. Any preacher who has travelled fourteen years, is a member of the "hundred," nd has not been president for seven years, is eligi-ble to the office. On the present occasion the Rev. William Atherton was elected by 208 votes out of 250, and Dr. Newton was, with equal unanimity, re-elect-

ed secretary.

The doors were then opened, and a large concourse pplication to the Throne of Grace.
The president gave out portions of the hymns on

pages 594, 595, and 601, beginning. " Branch of Jesse's stem, arise."

" Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly dove." "Though I have grieved thy Spirit, Lord."

The Revs. R. Waddy, Dr. Newton, R. Young, Dr. Beaumont, and Dr. Hannah, engaged in prayer, and a hallowing influence pervaded the assembly.

Wednesday Evening. The ex-president formally resigned the chair to his cessor, concluding his address to Mr. Atherton by the key and seal of office, and also with Bible used by Mr. Wesley, when preaching out doors. As you entered the ministry in the same rear as myself—the year 1797—you are now enpe it will be the happiest and the best year

The President remarked, in reply, that he believed was the oldest that ever occupied the Conference thair for the first time; his predecessor was born in the same year, and entered the ministry at the same He was also, he believed, the only person He had not indulged the hope of reaching it, and had not prepared a suitable reach before the Conference: he feared, therefore, had he should have to address, not as "sons of Levi,"

and the should have to address, with a solid talker as "sinners of the Gentiles."

The thanks of the Conference were voted to the nt, Secretary, and other Conference officers of

The representatives of the Irish Conference, three in number, were introduced by Dr. Bunting. The ess of the Irish Conference was read, and a committee appointed to prepare an answer. Another committee was appointed on the Pastoral Address to

On motion of Abraham E. Farrar, a committee was after it has been covered with silvered leaf. appointed to prepare a plan to regulate the attend-nce of the preachers at the conference. The numof travelling preachers in Britain is so large, and facilities for travelling so great, that there is danof many more attending Conference than can veniently be accommodated, or be well spared

The Rev. William Vevers gave notice of his inon to submit a plan for the reduction of chapel bis-and also measures on the subject of pastoral

Conference proceeded to enter on the regular busiless, the first question being, Who are to be admitted tall full connection with the Conference? Sixteen were reported, three of whom have been employed in for-

The second question, Who remain on trial? occued the remainder of the session.

Thursday, July 30.

The order of the day, Who are now to be received occupied the whole of the morning, and the evening sitting. Forty-one candidates, had passed their respective quarterly and dis-timeetings, and been carefully examined by a militee in London, were received. The cases of wothers were postponed for the present year. The conference then commenced, and on

Friday, July 31,

ncluded the question, What ministers have died not the last Conference? The number was found to wenty-two in England, four in Ireland, and eight eign stations. Of those who died in Great tain and Ireland the oldest had been in the minisyears, and the youngest 6 years. Eleven had connected with the conference 40 years or up-and the average number of years which each been in the travelling connection is thirty-three

The hish question-Are there any objections to any our ministers or preachers on trial? occupied the mainder of the morning sitting, and was resumed the evening. After every name on the Minutes them read, the usual inquiries concluded, and e cases calling for further examination were re ted to a committee, the president remarked that iole, the characters of the ministers of the connecstood fairer than at the present, and that this a matter of devout thankfulness to Almighty

a considering the question-Who are to become numeraries? it was found that an unusually te number-upward of thirty-were this year spelled by age, sickness, or infirmity, to retire work of the ministry. Among these Reece, who had travelled fifty-nine and Thomas Powell, author of the well "Essay on the Apostolical Succession." e, who were before supernumerary, were now dered to be sufficiently restored to return to the

Saturday, August 1.

was reported to the conference that Messrs. John on and Anson Green were the bearers of an and that they requested permission to atter ings. After a long conversation, on the posinich that body stood toward the Conference, as resolved, on motion of Dr. Bunting, seconded Dr. Alder, and supported by Dr. Beaumont, to the Address to a Committee on Canadian Af-appointed at a preceding Conference, and, unopinions thereon should be reported, to as an expression of fraternal respect, the lance of Messrs. Ryerson and Green, in their idual capacity, at the sittings of the Confer-

the remainder of the sitting was occupied with consideration of the question-What circuits additional laborers, or desire to relinquish any that been customarily appointed to them?

There are about thirty Christian missionaries, of feut denominations, in China.

Rev. Dr. Baird recently attended a temperanc ition at Stockholm, and states that the King, en and Crown Prince were present.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The American Board commenced its session on The American Board commenced its session on Later from the Army.—The New Orleans papers of the 27th Tuesday, at New Haven, and will be very numerously attend-ult. have dates from Camargo to the 16th of August. An American

logical Seminary, Andover, the Trustees have engaged Professor Park to deliver lectures to the Middle Class, during the coming term, unless a professor shall be introduced into that

Curious and Interesting .- We learn from the Edin-

Fourteen missionaries, 7 for Northern India, 3 for Siam, and 4 for China, took a farewell at a very large meeting in the

Rev. Dr. Phillips's Church, on Sunday evening last. The World's Temperance Convention.—This Convention commenced its annual session on the 4th ult., at the city of London Literary and Scientific Institution, Aldersgate street. About two hundred delegates, from various parts of England and America, were present. Much of the time was occupied in the statistical accounts of the progress of teetotalism, and in diluting anti-alcohol resolutions, deemed too strong as originally presented to the convention. One long resolution, which seemed to embody all the smaller ones, was passed, giving it as the opinion of the convention that a knowledge of the deleterious effects, physical, moral and religious, of alcohol in its various shapes, would operate effectively in promoting the teetotal cause; that total abstinence is the only effectual protection against the consequences of intemperance, &c.

did not exceed 500 men; but it was boasted by the authorities, that before Gen. Kearney could arrive, they would have 7000 strong, to resist his entrance, and drive him back.

Mr. Swan, of Northampton, Mass., who was on his way to join Gen. Kearney, had been attacked and murdured by a party of Indians on the prairies. They had also offered their services to Gen. Armijo, to join him in resisting the progress of the Americans, for such spoils of the vanquished as might fall to their share as victors; but, it is stated, Armijo promptly declined their assistance, or any intercourse with them. The World's Temperance Convention,-This Con-

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

has discovered a mode of hardening the human body to the consistency of stone, of solid marble, which he is about to exhibit in London. His specimens have excited great astonish- to the house and arrested him. After leaving the house of Mr ment. One was the head of a lady, with the hair parted and Symmes, Sutor walked towards Boston till be fell in with a dressed, retaining its flexible properties and color, although drover. He then struck off into some woods, and laid by till the surface from which it grew resembled stone-somewhat Friday night, when he resumed his course for Boston. like a wax model; also a child's head, plump and dimpled as in life, but cold, semi-transparent, and ringing like stone, and the tongue petrified, as if it had never uttered a sound. The petrifying process is said to be simple and cheap.

A boquet of choice flowers-the juice first extracted by a pneumatic process-preserved their natural colors, but were as

ferous juice, which they contain, as to make it necessary to use only one-fourth part as much sugar as would have been requisite had they been cooked without using saleratus .-Michigan Farmer.

Carriage Brake.-A patent has recently been granted for an invention of that peculiar class, which, when they appear excite wonder that they had not been thought eral has selected New York, Philadelphia or Troy; that the General has selected New York as the most important point, and of before. It consists of a simple arrangement by which the rear end of a pole of a wagon or a stage coach, by being pernitted to slide back two or three inches through a groove, by this motion operates on a pair of short levers, which force a pair of break-blocks against the rear side of the forward wheels; thus impeding the wheels by the action of the horses in holding back on the pole. This excellent arrangement was invented by Mr. John Dubois, Jr., of Cascade, Pa. No country stage coach should be permitted to run over hard hills without this safe and simple appendage.

wearer's coat, on a matic expeditions.

dinary despatch—now it can be conveyed in the same number of and half of the horses of the Pontifical stables have been sold.

the same quantity of grass made into hav.

There are 19 manufactories of copper in the State of Massachusetts, which produce annually about two and a half millions of copper, valued at \$610,950.

Political Items.

The Whig candidate for Governor, is David Bronson, of Angusta; for Congress, Samuel Hepkins, for York, Josiah S. ford Kingsbury, for Penobscot, and James S. Pike, for Wash- odium of bankruptcy.-Barre Patriot. ington. The Democratic candidate for Governor, is John W. Dana, of Fryeburg: for Congress, David Hammons, for York, and Asa W. H. Clapp, for Cumberland. The State has now Democratic Governor, Senate, and House of Representatives; and 6 of its Representatives in Congress are Democrats

as follows: - Eaton, (Whig,) 20,292; Smith, (Dem.) 15,308; was found in a chapparal, about three miles from Matamoras all others, 6,302. There is probably no election by the people, but as the Whigs will have the ascendancy in the Legisla- flicting bereavement bears heavily on the wife and family of body. In the House, the Atlas computes the Whig majority at in the city.-Louisville Courier. between forty and fifty; and in the Senate, the Whigs will be about three to one. In the first congressional district, Henry (Whig) has a majority of more than six hundred over all the others. In the second, Judge Collamer falls a little short of a majority. In the third, Marsh has a large majority over all others; and in the fourth, there is no election-Peck (Dem.) leads some five hundred, but falls more than a thousand behind

The Democratic State Convention for Massachusetts, is to meet on the 16th of September.

The publication of the Washington Daily Globe, is to be resumed, it is said, in the course of six months, by F. P. Blair, When he has selected the tune, he fixes the sign containing

so that the direct patronage is equivalent to 10,000 or more officers, indirectly in the appointment of a few men who meet at ly, for the Scotch have a great horror of written sermons."

As to their emoluments, under existing usages, some are as high as \$4,000, or \$20,000; but of the others, who can tell what they receive!

The New York Convention have agreed that the Senate should consist of 32 members, and be elected for two instead of four years. The single district system was also carried by a handsome majority.

Mr. French, the new Governor of Illinois, Mr. Wells, the new Lieut. Governor, and John Wentworth, the Chicago M. C., are all natives of New Hampshire. The True American says that when John C. Callic

anuff, every man in South Carolina sneezes. The Worcester Ægis states that Hon. Isaac Davis, of tha

Summary of Intelligence.

ed. The subject of slavery in connection with the work of evangelizing the world, will not probably be again discussed, regular troops at Monterey. It would therefore be imprudent for Gen. Taylor to advance to that place with less than 10,000 and able delivered the place with less than 10,000 and able delivered and ably debated through the religious press since that time.

Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., having resigned the office of Abbot Professor of Christian Theology in the Theological Seminary, Andover, the Trustees have encaged Profes.

A Deeply Bereaved Minister.—We have known, says the N. Y. Evangelist, but few so deeply bereaved, and whose home has been made so desolate as that of our friend and brother, Rev. J. L. Hodge, the esteemed pastor of the First Baptist Church in Brooklyn. Within a few short years he has buried all his children, six in number, and is now childless. On the 4th of August, Mrs. Hodge deceased at Suffield, Conn., her native place.

Wreck of the Truxton.-Intelligence has been reburgh Witness that at the meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh of the Free Church on Monday, the 13th of July, after probationary trials had been gone through, very much to the castisfaction of the Fresbytery, six young men were licensed to preach the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Witness that at the meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh of Hardward at Washington, that the U. S. brig Truxton was lost on the coast of Mexico, on the 15th ult., 130 miles from Vera Cruz, and sixty of her officers, men and privates, were made prisoners by the Mexicans. The Truxton is a total wreck! ceived at Washington, that the U. S. brig Truxton was lost on

> Intelligence from Sante Fe, as late as August 3d, has been received at St. Louis, at which date the Mexican force there did not exceed 500 men; but it was boasted by the authori-

Prompt arrest of Otter Sutor .- A villian who at-

empted to murder Mr. and Mrs. Symmes, at Lancaster, on Thursday, was arrested by constable Clapp, at Pfaff's German Coffee House, Pleasant street, on Saturday morning. Clapp had requested Mr. Pfaff, if a stranger answering Sutor's de Dr. Sylvestre, an Italian by birth, and an eminent chemist, scription arrived at his house, that he should lose no time in

Bankrupts under the late Law .- A report has been prepared by the State Department for Congress, from which it appears that the number of applicants for the benefit of the bankrupt law, heretofore passed, was 33,739; number dishard and rigid as if some cunning workman had carved them charged from the payment of their debts, 28,291; refused by from Parian marble, for not only the leaves and petals were the courts, 766; applications still pending, 4468; as gregate rendered stone-like, but the minute and hair-formed lines were number of creditors, given by the applicants, 1,049,603; agindered stone-like, but the minute and hair-formed lines were endered coraline.

Economy in Cooking Cranberries.—To each quart

gregate debts, \$\frac{5440,934,615}{240,994,615}; property surrendered, \$\frac{543,697}{307}; cost of judicial proceedings, \$\frac{602,322}{602,322}. Only think of a difference of nearly \$\frac{5400,000,000}{600} between the debts and the of berries, very shortly after the cooking of them is commenced, add a tea-spoonful of sakeratus. This will so neutralize the acid-creditor.

> Gen. Gaines.-The Portsmouth (Va.,) New Era, states that on Saturday last, Major General Gaines received, through the Adjutant General, orders from the war department to take command of the eastern division, fixing his head quar

The Pope's Economy.-From all accounts the new Roman Pontiff seems to be a Christian man of good sense and simple manners. But his is the fate of potentates; he does not want flatterers to make him appear ridiculous. What s wonderful fact is stated below, viz: that to turn a Cardinal into a Pope does not increase his appetite! If the economy of his Holiness will diminish in the slightest degree the beggary of A Lacker to give Tin the appearance of Brass.— his subjects, it will not be an unimportant trifle in his reign.— We rather regret, however, that he has determined not to pur Melt, in separate vessels, two ounces of gumlac and eight chase the "rare plants," as by so doing he might encourage ounces of amber; mix them well together, and add half a science. The four dishes, and half of the horses it was very pound of drying linseed oil. Digest in a pint vial a little saf- well to cut off. As a match for his Holiness, we would mention fron in half or a pint of oil of turpentine; strain this liquor and that we have recently heard of an excellent woman who by takadd to it some gum tragacanth and annatto, finely powdered.

Mix this last compound with the former, and shake them well.

finds in it, we doubt not, more peace and comfort than many of It is by this varnish that leather is made to appear as if gilded, the uneasy heads that wear crowns and are sheltered by the

An Aquatic Life Hat.—The upper part or the crown of the hat is made air-tight and water proof, so that in the tian humility of the new Pope. "His cook (says one of these event of the wearer falling into the water, it will save him by journals) one day served for his dinner seven different dishes its buoyancy from Leing drowned, if he only holds it in his hand. Pius IX sent for him and told him that when a Cardinal ho It is to be fastened by a small riband to the button-hole of the never had more than three, and that he would not now change his habit. His Holiness has reduced almost all the expenses In 1776, an important dispatch was carried from Philadel- of his household. Four thousand Roman scudis, which phia to Boston in 50 hours, which was considered extraor-

In Germany, grass fresh cut is packed in with one pound of Mormon Troubles.—According to the natest advices. salt to the cwt., and it is said that it goes much farther than matters are about reaching a crisis at Nauvoo. The Warsaw Signal of the 28th says, in a postscript, that the posse sum Precious Stones.-Agate is found in abundance in the copper moned by Mr. Carlin to meet at Carthage on Monday last and silver region of Lake Superior. We have seen beautiful were assembling; that six hundred armed men were at Carspecimens in possession of Dr. Hawkes of this city, says the thage, and about four hundred at La Harpe; and that rein forcements were rapidly arriving. The posse, it was sup posed, would march to Nauvoo on Wednesday, under the con mand of Major Brockman, of Brown county.

A Singular Case in Chancery .- A gentleman i Gardner, Mass., two years since, went into bankruptcy befor Jared Weed, Esq., of Petersham, and an assignee was ap pointed by his creditors, who lately settled the estate, by pay ing 864 cents on the dollar. The costs, had they been added Maine.—The election took place on Monday last. to the dividend, would have swelled it to one bundred and twenty-seven cents on the dollar-or had the bankrupt settled his own estate, he would have paid his creditors in full, and Little, for Cumberland, Hiram Belcher, for Kennebec, Free- saved twenty-seven per cent. of his estate over and above all man H. Morse, for Lincoln, Levi Johnson, for Waldo, San-his debts; and besides would have saved himself from the

Murder of an Officer .- Several days since we an nounced the disappearance of Capt. W. L. Ball, of the Washington Blues, and his probable assassination, after leaving Matamoras for the camp of the Legion at Barita. The news received vesterday confirms the worst fears of his many friends Vermont.—The Atlas furnishes returns from a large in this city. Mr. Bishop, of the Danville Company, who at portion of the State. In 194 towns, the votes for Governor are rived direct from the Rio Grande, states that Capt. Ball's body with his throat cut, and three stabs in his breast. This at ture, the Whig candidate will undoubtedly be elected by that Capt. B., and is a source of much grief to his numerous friends

> Col. Schouler, the Editor of the Lowell Courier, is visiting the places of interest in England, Scotland, and Ireland. He writes home familiar letters which appear in his Courier. He

and Catholic, is there any musical instrument used to aid the singing. Each church has what is called a Precentor, whose seat is in front of the minister. He wears a gown and band. When the hymn is given out he selects the tune, and he had small signs with the names of the tunes painted on them.the name of the selected tune, on a little pedestal, so that the New York.—It appears from the State Convention congregation can see it, and then they all rise, and he lead Document, No. 41, there are two thousand six hundred officers off, and the whole congregation join with him. There is in the gift of the Governor and Senate. The Governor has the something about this mode of singing which I prefer to any appointment of 289 of these officers, without the veto of the other. It is less mechanical and more hearty than the sing-Senate. Many of these officers have under clerks and agents, ing of choirs. Ministers here all wear black gowns when in their pulpits, and their sermons are delivered extemporaneo

Rather Remarkable .- A correspondent of the Atlas,

writing from London, by the Britannia, says:
"Much surprise and satisfaction were manifested in the pub lic rooms in this city, on Wednesday last, when several gentlemen stated that they had received letters by the Cambria, in answer to letters sent to Boston by the Hibernia, which steam er left Liverpool, July 19th. Thus, a communication was sent to Boston, and an answer returned in twenty-four days. This is spoken of as an extraordinary instance of the great advar tage of ocean steam navigation, and an additional proof of the superior excellence of the Royal Mail line of steamers to Halifax and Boston."

A post office has been established at the new city of Met

have been as brass, no rain of any consequence during that this way. Another volunteer, apparently much troubled in time having fallen. In this place many wells and springs are dry, and the earth is as dry as powder to the depth of a foot dollars a month, whiskey from one to two dollars a gallon, and or more below the surface. Grass is parched and dried up, and the cattle require extra feed in order to make them "hold

THE STATES.

New Hampshire .- Montreal Railroad .- Proposals for the grading and masonry of this road, for the twenty-four and silver ore. Four companies have been on the ground this miles between Concord and Meredith Bridge, have been isseason, exploring and making their locations.

Massachusetts .- Burned to death .- A son of Mr. Otis G. Brainard, of Cabotville, aged two years, was so shock- his accusers, stood trial, and his innocence ingly burnt, on Thursday of last week, that he died in a few the jury acquitted him without leaving the box. At the late Commencement dinner of Harvard College, the

only drinkable on the table were cold water and lemonade. A hundred years ago, the College paid for a barrel of Jamaica, which was made into strong run punch, "for the refreshment of the guests on Commencement day."

Andover Theological Seminary.—This Seminary held its an-

niversary on the first and second of this month. Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York, delivered an address, on the Law of Progress in relation to Christianity. The graduating class num-bered thirty. Rev. Dr. Barnes, of Philadelphia, delivered an address on the "Relation of Theology to Preaching."

Connecticut.-The travel on the Hartford and New Haven, and Hartford and Springfield railroads, has been unusually large the present summer. The cars pass over the road eight times a day, and frequently carry from 100 to 250 pas-

Shocking Death .- The wife of Mr. Marcus Griswold, of Pouonnock, Windsor, Ct., met with a sudden death in a shock- Mr. Calhoun declined an invitation to a public dinner tend ig manner, last Saturday. She was standing upon a box ered to him a few days ago by the visitors, without distinction placed on a chair, picking peaches from a tree, when the box of party, at the Salt Sulphur Springs. gave way, causing her to fall on the back of the chair, which ntered her intestines, and caused almost instant death. A deck hand of the steamer Champion was drowned in the large doses of colchicum, as a cure for the rheumatism. The Connecticut River, at Essex, Conn., on Sunday morning, by deceased was about 40 pears of age, and left a family. falling from the boat into the water. The wheel of the boat is Queen Victoria is now the mother of five children, viz: supposed to have struck him, as he sunk before aid could be

New York.—The news by the steamer, of an an- 5, 1844; Infant Princess, May 25, 1846. ticinated short crop in England, has affected the grain market | Private letters from Vienna, by the Britannia, confirm the favorably. There is a good demand for flour and corn for shipping, and at advanced prices.

The Tribune of Tuesday says, "There were four cases of death from the effects of the heat yesterday, at the Coroner's strawberries.

New Jersey .- The peach crop this year is great

Mad dogs are said to be prevalent in Morris county, and the farmers have determined to kill every dog coming on their premises without a master. The Jerseyman says that a man in Morristown was bitten on Tuesday, by a dog exhibiting symptoms of hydrophophia, and that a number of dogs and hogs that vicinity have likewise been wounded by strange dogs, but whether mad or not, it was impossible to tell. Mr. McDavit, of Dover, lost a very valuable horse, from hydrophobia, on Monday. It was bitten by his own dog, which had een confined in the stable with his horse.-Newark Adv.

Pennsylvania .- Distressing Casualty .- The Cenre county (Pa.) Whig of Saturday, gives an account of the andden filling of an air shaft at the Howard and Hecla Works nations may swing clear of each other. in that county, by which three men, named John Latimer, John Daily, and McCammon, were drowned by the rush of water and mud, and buried fifty feet.

Completion of the Girard College.—The placing of the central crowning stone in the cornice of the pediment of the Northern portico of the central building, was celebrated at Philadelphia lision on the railroad, near that place, at \$10,000. with appropriate ceremonies. A brief address, appropriate to

Riot in Philadelphia -The Phila North American states rible riot between the rowdy Whites and the Blacks. Several persons were severely injured, and some of the police were North Carolina,-The Raleigh (N. C.) Register

tave that on the 27th and 28th ultimo, there was the highest freshet in Cape Fear river since the freshet of 1840. Great damage has been done to mills and other property, and a general destruction of all river crops. This, it says, destroys the second and third plantings of corn this year. Ohio .- A Fireman shot dead .- On Sunday night, during an alarm of fire, Philip Andrews, belonging to fire

company No. 7, was deliberately shot in the head, by a villain who came out of the groggery on Vine street, near the corporation line. The ball entered the back part of Andrew's head, passed through, and lodged over one of his eyes. He died inis, that the black-hearted villain swore that he would kill to Canada. According to the statement of our correspondent, is, that the black-hearted vihan swore that he would kill the somebody, and discharged his pistol at the crowd in the street. Andrews was the victim. The murderer was caught, resterday morning, three miles up Mill Creek, and lodged in John H. W. Hawkins, the celebrated temperance ail, to await his trial .- Cin. Com., Aug. 24.

away county who weighs 464 lbs.

Michigan .- Sault St. Marie .- Land passage of the "Julia Palmer."—The Cleveland Herald, in remarking on this subject, says:—"The broad ways cut through the green the Berks County (Pa.) Common Pleas last week, against a low forest across the portage, to admit the land passage of the Lake Superior fleet from the foot of the Sault into the father of waters, have destroyed much of the beauty and romance of the American shore. Something like a dozen sail craft, a pro. York city, since the 15th of June last, no less than 1315 dogs peller, and a large steamboat have been slid across, and the acility with which a craft of the dimensions of the Julia Palner is drawn from the water, moved three-fourths of a mile or land, and again launched into her destined element, is a marvel. Our enterprising neighbor, Mr. Tiedale, of Ohio city, took the job of getting over the Palmer, with her engine and every thing on board ready for service. He placed ways in ed American naturalist, has recently arrived in England, for the water below the Sault, on which was a cradle of timber to receive the hull. The boat was then swung round into the can animals in the collections in this country, in order to comcradle, keyed up, two one-horse windlasses made fast to the plete the work on the quadrupeds of America. cradle, and the boat, weighing some 350 tons, was moved off A private named Higgins, of the 55th Regiment, now lying at the speed of about 375 feet a day. The ascent overcome at Plymouth, who had been found guilty of selling a portion of his kit, and of threatening to throw his boots at Color-serpassage, that in some 20 days from the time the ways were geant Williams, was sentenced to received 200 lashes; after placed in the water to receive the boat, the Palmer was ready he had received 150, the surgeon interfered, and the soldier o launch again, not a plank or timber started.

Virginia .- Sale of the Railroad .- The Portsmouth Lee, received 100 lashes, and twelve days imprisonment. of the S ate, for sixty thousand dollars. There was only two pelted by the bystanders, on leaving church, with old shoes, hids besides those of the State; one by the town of Portsmouth, sods, and even stones. and one by a gentleman from the North desirous of purchasing the rails .- Norfolk Herald,

yesterday took to the police office at the Tombs, three children named John, Mary and Martha Warnock, who were found in a destitute condition in a cellar in Washington street. It appears that on Sunday, the father of the children, John peace for Kerry, by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Warnock, stabbed his wife, inflicting a wound so serious, as to render it necessary to have her conveyed to the hospital for £50 goes to the Government in the shape of duty. medical treatment. Warnock immediately fled, and it was not until yesterday that the children (who are all too young to take care of themselves) were found by the neighbors in an almost famishing condition. They were sent to the commission er of the Alms House .- N. Y. Tribune.

Peterboro' and Shirley Railroad,-We learn that the stockholders of this company held a meeting at Townsend, yesterday, and chose the following gentlemen for directors: leorge F. Farley, Esq., and Daniel Needham, of Groton; Jacob Foster, (President of the Fitchburg railroad,) and Daniel L. White, of Charleston; David Loring, of Concord; Levi Warren, of Townsend. There were two or three others whose names we did not learn .- Lowell Courier.

A Sailor all Over .- An eye witness tells us the following:-A few days since, a jolly son of the ocean was thorship to Mr. Warren. about being put on board an outward bound ship, for which he had previously entered, when he asked leave to have another to go, as the ship was about sailing, he sung out to man on the to go, as the snip was about sating, he sung out infant in the snip of the snip was about sating, he sung out infant in the snip was about sating, he snip was about sating was about him a silver dollar, "spend that for me-I'll do as much for you another time." Jack never gives up, while there is a shot covered at Rome.

Eager to test their virtues, the king dissolved twelve blue powders in a goblet of water, and drank it off-but with a wry is only twenty-three inches in height, though rising two years face; it was evident he did not relish it. He was then told old. The Worcester Agis states that from Basic Sta

One of the Alubama volunteers, speaking of purchases from t the sutlers of the army, says:—** I can positively buy more in Mobile for fifty cents, than with five dollars here." It is real Maine.—For five or six weeks past, the heavens ly hard to fight for almost nothing, and be swindled out of it is

A letter from Sault St. Marie, published in the Montres

Herald, states that the northern shore (British side) of Lake Superior is as rich, if not richer, than the southern, in coppe

Hon. George D. Shortridge, one of the Judges of Alabama was lately charged and indicted for perjury. the promply m

Eli Hathaway, captain of the schr. John George, from Galveston, is under arrest in New Orleans, for importing 800 counterfeit Mexican dollars and a barrel of spurious coin.

A young colored man named Roberts, a brother of the gov ernor of Liberia, who came to this country to complete his studies, has been refused admittance to the Medical Class at Pittsfield, on account of the objection of a southern student. It is estimated that sixty millions of bricks were manufac

tured last year in the town of Somerville, Mass.; and one

company in Cambridge, it is said, have manufactured in one son, no less than fifteen millions of bricks. The Sandwich Observer says that the Pocasset Iron Company have received an order from the south for six thousan

A French girl, in writing to her lover, now in this country, says:-" Would that Columbus had never discovered America, since it keeps you so long absent !"

Mr. James Schully, of Rondout, N. Y., came to his death a few days since, by taking, by the advice of his friend, two

Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; Prince of Wales, Nov. 6. 1841; Princess Alice, April 25, 1843; Prince Alfred, Aug.

news of the serious illness of Prince Metternich. The Burlington (N. J.) Gazette states that a Mr. Bron

in that county, is now producing abundance of second crop

Elias P. Seeley, at one time Governor of New Jersey, died at Bridgton, Aug. 23, in the 55th year of age. At Alexandria, on Tuesday at 3 o'clock, the vote upon the subject of retrocession stood-for going back to Virginia, 504;

against it, 174. A young man named Andrew Cunningham, in Baltimore while engaged in working the large apparatus of the Independent Fire Company, imprudently attempted to look into the water-box of the engine, and as the lever came down his head was caught, breaking his lower jaw bone, his nose, and otherwise injuring his head.

Elihu Burritt says that the value of the produce shipped from the United States to Liverpool, for six months of the past year, was \$39,000,000, of which \$36,000,000 was in cotton. A large hawser that, to be severed by the sword, before the two

Col. Schouler writes from London that he will sail for home in the Liverpool steamer of the 19th inst. He will therefore be at home about the 1st of October.

The Springfield Republican relates a shocking accident the occasion, was delivered by Mr. Chandler, of the U.S. which happened on Thursday afternoon to a girl named Hamilton, 18 years of age, while employed in a carpet factory at Thompsonville. She was caught by the neck, in the harness that on Sunday night, St. Mary's street was the scene of a ter- of a loom, and was so injured in the throat that she bled to

> The New York Tribune, speaking of the receipt of the Hibernia's news on Monday, says:
> "This intelligence was announced in Boston at half-past
> six, and placed on the bulletin of the Tribune, in this city, at a quarter before seven! The difference between the two cities be

It seems that the contract with the American Mail Compa

ing about fifteen minutes."

ny for a weekly mail to Boston and New York, has been confirmed by Parliament, and given to Mr. Cunard, notwithstanding the application of the Great Western Steamship Company. An anonymous correspondent, writing from Franklin, N. H., There are many tales affoat, but the most probable the line, and the latter are determined to drive the Fardowners

has been sued for a libel on Capt. Partridge, the well known We learn from the Journal that there is a woman in Pick- military teacher. The case is brought in the common pleas court of Hampden county, and will come up at the October

> physician residing in Kurtztown, for unskilful and negligent treatment of a fractured arm. There have been destroyed "according to law," in New

FOREIGN ITEMS. GLEANED FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

Ornithology .- Mr. John Audubon, the son of the distinguish

was removed. Another soldier of the same regiment, named

and Roanoke railroad was put up at auction on Friday, and At Gainsborough, on Sunday week, a bridal party, consisting bid off by the agent of the board of public works, in behalf of a youth, and lady fair, verging on her seventieth year, were

There are eight water companies in the metropolis; the total daily supply is 36,000,000 gallous, which, for 250,000 houses, gives an average of 144 gallons. Left Destitute.-Officer Appleyard, of the 5th Ward, In 1820, there were 51,014 acres of land employed in hop

Mr. O'Connell has been restored to the com

The cost of a call to the bar is about £80, of which sur A subscription, amounting to upwards of £10,000, has been

made to the Council of the King's College, for the purpose of endowing a Chinese professorship. The amount of the Cobden testimonial is now upwards of

The Cork Examiner states, that in the neighborhood of Bandon, the military have been called out, in apprehension of disturbances from the unemployed and starving peasants. Letters from Constantinople of the 27th ult., state that Mehemet Ali intends to make a tour in Europe after quitting that

In a letter a letter to the Morning Chronicle, Dr. Croly contradicts the report that he had acknowledged himself to be the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and attributes the au-Professor Humboldt has had the honor of Doctor of Philos

ophy conferred upon him by nineteen universities. Two valuable paintings, -one, Christ in the Sepulchre, sup

An illuminated missal, said to have belonged to Margaret A King in Trouble.—At the first consignment of Anjon, Queen of Henry VI., was sold, last week, at Sother Seidlitz powders to the capital of Delhi, they were brought to the king in full court, and the interpreter explained their uses.

Mr. William Chute, of Tralee, has entered two black Kerry cows for the national cattle show at Limerick. The smalle

that it should be taken as a mixture—when he instantly dissolved the twelve white powders and drank them off. But the in Paternoster-Row a "Treatise on the Hand," which the roar that followed will be remembered as long as Delhi stands. worthy bookseller declined with a shake of the head, saying

It is said that an act of Parliament has recently passed for the formation of docks at the mouth of the That to Canvey Island, and about 36 miles from London, to consist of 200 acres; and that it is the intention of the promoters to call them "The Cobden Free Trade Docks."

The Lord Mayor of London, while waiting at the Blackwall Railway Terminus, Fenchurch street, on Monday morning, was robbed of a gold watch and three gold seals, of the value of at least sixty guineas.

Notices.

CAUTION.

Joseph Richardson Marr, late of Portland, and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chesnut St., has been suspended, by due form of discipline, from all official services and privileges in the church.

E. Shaw, Preacher in charge.

LYNN PREACHERS' MEETING. The next preachers' meeting for Lynn and vicinity will be held at Ipswich, on Monday, Sept. 14, at the usual hour. Text, Ps. 50: 2.

I. A. SAVAGE, Sec.

DEDICATION.

The new Methodist meeting-house at West Kennebunk, Me., will, by divine permission, be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Thursday, the first day of October next. Services will commence at 10 1-2 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Asahel Moore, of Saco, Me. Preachers and people in the neighboring towns are respectfully invited to attend.

West Kennebunk, Sept. 11. 2t J. MITCHELL.

Is hereby given that the Ministerial Association for the western part of Bucksport District, will meet in North Penobscot, Oct. 7, at 9 o'clock, A. M. There will be preaching as follows:—Tuesday evening, E. H. Small; L. Wentworth, substitute. Wednesday evening, J. C. Perry; D. Higgins, substitute. Thursday evening, N. Webb; R. R. Richards, substitute.

Each preacher is expected to present, for close criticism, a written essay or sermon, and a plan of a sermon preached since Conference. We do hope that the preachers generally in this region will come.

H. C. Tiltos, Sec. region will come. N. Penobscot, Sept. 9. POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. Josiah C. Allen, Kingston, N. H. Rev. Andes T. Bullard, Lancaster, N. H. Rev. J. W. True, Kezar Falls, Me.

COMMUNICATIONS. L. C. Miller—C. S. Hazard—C. Field (it would not be consistent with our terms)—O. F. Fowler—B. Freeman—B. Bryant—L. Upham (Miss Davis's money was credited to another person, by mistake; all right now)—L. Pierce—F. A. Crafts (all right on books)—C. C. Whitney—S. Mattison—A. A. Cook (it is not our custom to credit money until we receive it)—J. Oakes—F. A. Hewes—B. M. Mitchell—J. Mitchell.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman. [Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.] BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

Mess Beef, bbl.
cash price, 8 00 a 8 50 do Prime,
No. 1 do 7 50 a 0 00 barrels,
Ohio do do
Pork, Boston ex. 7a 74 64a 7 74a 8 Pork, Boston ex.
cl., bbl.

a 15 00
Boston Clear, 13 50 a 14 00
Ohio ex. cl. 12 00 a 13 00
do clear, 11 00 a 11 50

Ohio do do
Bost. Hams, 74 a 8
Boston Clear, 74 a 8
Tongues, bbl. 18 00 a 20 09

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS Lump, 100 lbs., 20 a 23 (Cheese, best, per Tub, best, ton, Shipping do per ton, 7 a 10 (Eggs, 100 doz, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. Apples, bbl. 1 25 a 2 00 | Onions, 100 bnchs 2 50 a 0 00
Potatoes, bbl. 1 25 a 1 50 | Pickles, bbl. 6 50 a 7 00
Beets, bbl. 0 00 a 1 50 | Peppers, bbl. 8 00 a 9 00 Beets, bbl. 0 00 a 1 50 Peppers, bbl. Carrots, bbl. 0 00 a 1 50 Mangoes, bbl.

Carrots, bbl. 0 00 a 1 50 | Mangoes, 501.

WOOL.—[Wholesale Prices.]
Saxony fl. lb. 37 a 40 | Com. to 1-4 do
do prime, 38 a 40 | Lambs, sup.
do lambs a do 1st qual.
Am. full bl'd 33 a 35 do 2d qual.
do 1-2 blood, 25 a 28 do 3d qual. HAY.—[Wholesale Prices.]

Country, old, cwt. 0 85 a 0 95 | East. pres'd, ton, 1100 a 00 00

Do. new, " 0 75 a 0 85 | Straw, cwt. 50 a 60

HOPS .- [Wholesale Prices.] FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Bosron, Sept. 8. Flour—Previous to the arrival of the steamer, there was a fair demand in the Flour market, and sales were made of Genesee at \$4 18\frac{3}{4}\$ a 4 25\frac{1}{4}\$. Michigan, 4 12\frac{1}{4}\$ a 4 18\frac{3}{4}\$; Ohio, round hoop, 3 87\frac{1}{4}\$; do flat hoop, 3 94 a 4 12\frac{1}{4}\$ per barrel. On Thursday, the Britannia arrived, with intelligence of an advance in England. Holders immediately advanced prices from a quarter to three eighths of a dollar; \$4 50 was freely offered for Gensee common brands, at which price some sales were made; but the article is now held at 4 62\frac{1}{4}\$; Michigan at the same price; Ohio flat hoop, 4 56; do round hoop, 4 25, at which price the market is firm. In Southern, 300 bbls. Frederick sburgh were sold on the afternoon of the steamer's arrival at 4 12\frac{1}{4}\$ and since that time 1.000 a FLOUR AND GRAIN. of the steamer's arrival at 4 123; and since that time 1,000 at 1,200 bbls. have been sold at 4 25; 300 bbls Georgetown, 4 624; 300 do Alexandria, 4 375 per bbl, cash.

Grain.—The Corn market, since the arrival of the Britannia, has also improved, and prices have advanced three to five cents per bushel. Sales of flat 68 a 65; white, at 58 a 59c per bushel, cash. Ours continue dull, with moderate sales of

per bushel, cash. Oats continue dull, with moderate sales of Southern at 23c; Delaware, 32c; Northern, 34 a 35c per bu. BRIGHTON MARKET .- MONDAY, Sept. 7.

At Market 2760 Beef Cattle, including 850 stores, 8 okes Working Oxen, 37 Cows and Calves, 3,500 Sheep, and about 1,450 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—First quality, 5 50; second qual-FRICES.—Beef Cattle.—First quality, 5 50; second quality, 5 00; 3d quality, \$4 00 a 4 50.

Stores—sales of yearlings at 6 50 to 9 00; 2 years old, at \$11 to \$15, and \$17 for some very choice ones.

Working Ozen—Sales made at \$52, 56, 63, 65, and 80.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales of lots at \$1 31, \$1 37, \$1 67 to \$2 13 and 2 75.

Swine.—Old Hogs, 4½c; shoats at wholesale, for 3 1-2, and Barrows, 4 1-2c; at retail, from 6 to 6 1-2c.

MARRIED.

In Princeton, Ms., Sept. 1, by Rev. Mr. Dunham, Mr. Dan-iel W. Partridge to Miss Elizabeth D. Stow, both of P. In Lempster, N. H., Sept. 6, by Rev. K. Hadley, Mr. Solon Thornton, of Boston, Mass., to Miss Malancy C. Bryant, of Lempster. In Stoughton, Mass., Sept. 3, by Rev. J. C. Goodridge, Mr. Nathan Drake, Jr., to Miss Eliza Johnson, all of S.

In this city, on Sunday morning, of consumption, Barnard M. Lewis, aged 27 years.

In Fitchburg, Mass., Aug. 25, John Wesley Brick, youngest son of David C. and Hannah Brick, aged 2 years and 10 graphs. months.

Aug. 20, Harvey, son of Harvey C. and Ann Jane Wood, aged 7 months and 12 days.

In Searsmont, 4th inst., Martha B., daughter of Rev. Elias Bryant, late of New Vineyard, and sister of Rev. Benj. Bryant, of the Maine Conference, aged 17 years.

Advertisements.

HILL & BRODHEAD, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND STATIONERS,

NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON. HILL & BRODHEAD keep constantly on hand, and for sale, at lowest prices, a large assortment of Law, Theological, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books. Also a logical, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books. Also a large variety of Stationery, including Letter, Cap, Pot, Bill, Note and Fancy Papers; Bristol and London Board; Drawing and Tracing Papers; Plain, Fancy and Embossed Visiting Cards; Drawing and Writing Pencils; Paints; Camel's Hair Pencils; Indelible Ink; Steel Pens and Penholders, of every variety; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Inkstands and Ink Slates; Blank, Account, Check and Memorandum Books; Portfolios, &c., &c. Ut.

MR. & MRS. G. WILKES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. For a limited number of Young Ladies. NO. 29 BOWDOIN STREET, BOSTON.

THIS establishment will re-open after the present vacation, on Monday, Sept. 21. Parents and guardians desirous of placing their children and wards, are respectfully requested to make application for admission into the school early in

to make application for admission into the school early in September.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Eastburn, Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D., Rev. Edward N. Kirk, Rev. Baron Stow, Rev. R. W. Cushman, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Saml. Walley, Sen'r, Esq., Jonathan Forbush, Esq., Boston; Hon. Isaac Livermore, Cambridge; Isaac Winslow, Esq., P. Wainwright, Esq., Roxbury; Rev. Alfred L. Baury, Newton, L. F.; Daniel L. Carroll, D. D., Rev. John Owen, New York; Rev. John Pierpont, Troy, N. Y.; Col. Sherburne, U. S. A., Philadelphia; Rev. Hiram P. Goodrich, Jefferson City, Mo.

A GENTS are wanted to obtain subscribers to the Guide to Holiness. A new volume commenced with July. Siper year. The list is now increasing. Persons applying for certificates of agency must furnish good recommendations.

Aug. 26 im G. C. RAND, Publisher, 3 Cornbill.

Allen & Noble. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. No. 10 Washington Street, (3 doors from

Dock Square,) Boston.

BY JULIA A. PLETCHER. Deal gently with the erring Ye know not of the power With which the dark temptation In some unguarded hour. Ye may not know how earnestly They struggled, or how well,

Until the hour of weakness came,

And sadly thus they fell. The Think gently of the erring ! O, do not thou forget, However darkly stained by sin, He is thy brother yet. Heir of the self-same heritage, Child of the self-same God; He hath but stumbled in the path Thou hast in enfety trad.

Speak gently to the erring ! For is it not enough That innocence and peace are gone, Without thy censure rough It sure must be a weary lot That sin-crushed bears to bear, And they who share a happier fate,

Speak kindly to the erring! Thou may'st yet lead them back, With holy words and tones of love, From misery's thorny truck; Forget not thou hast often sinned, And sinful vet must be: Deal gently with the erring one, As God has dealt with thee

Their chidings well may spare.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CAPT. ABNER INGALLS departed this life in Lynn, Sept. 1, aged 80. He was a shock fully ripe for the heavenly garner. He has been long waiting with ardent hope for the summons.

Mr. Ingalls was a direct descendant of one of the first white men who settled in this town, in 1629. His life, with those of two of his predecessors, cover the whole history of Lynn, which was one of the first settled towns in Massachusetts. He has been for more than fifty years a member of the M. E. Church in this town, and has ornamented his profession, in word, spirit, and deed, in all the relations he has sustained, as a son, husband, father, and friend. As a member of the church of God, in a private capacity, and as an official member, at home and abroad, by land and sea, religion sweetened all his relations to his fellow men. Although he has been blind for several of the last years of his life, his spiritual vision has been clear and unclouded, and he has been waiting the time of his summons with joyful hope of rest in heaven. Many of the old members of our Lynn churches speak with great interest and pleasure of his former efforts for their spiritual profiting, when he was their leader in the young men's class forty-five years ago, it being a continuance of the same class of which the writer of this article was leader when it was first formed in 1792. As brother Ingalls possessed a mild, open, free disposition, sweetened and regulated by a truly Christian experience, his labors of love were calculated to render religion lovely, especially as exemplified by the suavity of his Christian communications. touching incidents have been often related among sailors, (which took place while he was commander of a vessel,) which illustrate the power of religion in times of the greatest peril. cious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. His widowed companion and children do not mourn as those without hope; he is now happily released from his long confinement, and the decays of nature are renewed in immortal May we be followers of those who through faith and patience inherit the promises. Lynn, Sept. 2. ENOCH MUDGE.

CLARISSA FLANDERS died in Chilmark, Mass. June 19, aged 20. She was converted under the labors of Rev. Thomas D. Blake, and has been a member of the M. E. Church in this place five years. She was a beloved sister. Before departing, she took an affectionate leave of her parents, brother and sisters, and exhorted them to meet her in heaven. N. TAINTER. Chilmark, Mass., Aug. 31.

Mrs. HULDAH R., wife of James Winslow, died in Mattapoisett, June 23, aged 21. She was converted and joined the church in this place when 17 years of age. Though she had a companion and child to attach her to earth, she was resigned to depart and be with Christ. Chilmark, Ms., Aug. 31. N. TAINTER.

Widow ELIZA LOOK died in W. Tisbury, Aug. 18, aged 53. She was converted and joined the church in this place in 1822. She has seen much affliction, but has ever enjoyed a good degree of religion. For many months her sufferings were extreme, but the grace of God often enabled her to triumph. Her only fear seemed to be that she should not be resigned to suffer longer. In her dying moments she whispered, "Come, Lord Jesus." May God grant that the places of these sisters may soon be filled by new N. TAINTER. born souls. Chilmark, Mass., Aug. 31.

Mr. JOHN GRAVES fell asleep in Jesus, at his residence in Moscow, Me., on the 19th ult., aged 66 years. Br. G. has been a useful member in the Methodist Episcopal Church between thirty and forty years. Blessed are the dead that die H. RICHARDSON. Bingham, Me., Aug. 29.

Mrs. HANNAH NOYES, wife of Br. Rufus Noyes, died in Landaff, N. H., July 25, aged 53. Sister Noves had been a worthy member of the M. E. Church twelve years; punctual in attending upon the means of grace, active in the Sabbath School, and consistent in her walk as a Christian. During her last sickness, her confidence in God was unshaken. She had " peace in believing" in that Savior who had been her support in health. Before the trying hour came, she called her children around her bed and exhorted them, with all the fervor and affection of a dying mother, "to seek a preparation for death." A husband and six children mourn A husband and six children mourn their irreparable loss. J. BOYDEN. Landaff, Sept. 1.

WIDOW HANNAH HOLDEN died in Princeto Mass., Aug. 29, aged 72 years. This aged mother had for some years been an acceptable member of the Methodist Church. God chose her in the furnace of affliction, but she is purified, and rests in peace. Sept. 7.

Mrs. Sally Noves, wife of Mr. Benj. Noves. died in Landaff, N. H., Aug. 15, aged 65. ter Noyes had been a member in the M. E. Church 47 years. She maintained religion in the storm and in the calm. Although deprived of many religious privileges the last years of her life, she was found in the same happy frame of mind. She often spoke of her privileges with grat-itude—her Bible and closet. Few have lived

Landaff, Sept. 1. J. BOYDEN.

BR. SAMUEL GEORGE died in Richmond, Me., Aug. 10, aged 75 years. Br. George was born in England, and came to this country twentynine years ago. He experienced religion about thirteen years since, and joined the M. E. Church, of which he was a devoted member till death. He was faithful in all the means of grace, and He was faithful in all the meany.

death found him prepared and ready.

O. Huse.

SLAVERY.

The following lines are from the pen of Dr. Snodgrass

"We will speak out-we will be heard,

Though all earth's systems crack;

We will not bate a single word,

For hissing and for scorn?

Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,

Let traitors turn away;

Nor take a letter back.

tyranny. We may fear the tyrant and hate the oppres sor; but we cannot love the one, nor admire th

ZION'S HERALD AND

all possible means to free himself from the re straints of his oppressor. This is human nature But convince a man, by acts of justice and kind him to your interest by friendship, and if he have Baltimore. They speak the spirit of LIBERTY, and therefore he will defend you against all your foes, whether

We speak the Truth-and what care we When some faint gleamings we can see Of Freedom's coming morn !

Whatever we have dared to think. That dare we also say. Whate'er we deem the prop of Wrong, Time-honored though it be, We break-nor fear the heavens will fall,

Because the earth is free. The only chain we dare not break, Is our own plighted word, To plead for our poor brother's sake, And perish or be heard."

For the Herald and Journal.

DR. BANGS ON SLAVERY. NO. VIII.

MOTIVES TO EMANCIPATION.

No considerate man can, I think, look upon slavery in our country with indifference, espewhen he views it in connection with the permanence of our institutions, and the continu-

ance of our national prosperity.

The history of the world will develope the many fearful examples in which those who had long groaned in slavery at last arose against their oppressors, burst their bonds asunder, and finally asserted their liberties, and then became in turn the tyrannical rulers of their former masters .-This is according to the general order of God's providence. Without going back to the ages of antiquity for a proof and illustration of this remark, we need but glance at St. Domingo, in the West Indies, and at many of the South American States. In the former, the black slaves rose against their white masters, and massacred them with blood-thirsty fury, and finally succeeded in taking the government of the island into their own hands. In the latter, the old Spanish tyranny has given place to the rule of the Creoles of the country,* many of whom are a mixture of Spanish, Indian and negro blood, formerly slaves, who had been doomed by Spanish avarice and mercantile cupidity, to cultivate the soil, or to work the gold and silver mines of the country .-And if the time does not soon come when the emancipated slaves of the West Indies will create a civil insurrection, and take forcible possession of the government, it will be merely because military despotism is stronger to enforce obedience, than the love of freedom is to burst the shackles which fetter them; for as to their freedom, it is but imperfectly enjoyed; they still feel themselves degraded from the dignity of rational beings, by them.

landholders are brought up in luxurious indolence; and ill feeling. they contract a spirit of effeminacy, and of course are unaccustomed to labor and hardships, while hope of bettering their condition will impel them ed to justify it. on to deeds of blood and slaughter, in the expectation of regaining their lost liberties.

southern slaveholders, to sound an unnecessary liberate and solemn judgment that slaveholding, alarm in their ears, much less to speak so as to in the usual sense of that term, or in the sense of be heard by their slaves, to excite them to a civil holding and treating human beings as property, insurrection. God forbid! My object is to stands opposed to every commandment in the decavert the apprehended evil, by persuading, if pos- alogue, and all the leading precepts of the gossible, the slaveholders to adopt those measures pel of Christ, and we hereby declare that we canfor emancipation, which will accomplish the object in a peaceful, and, therefore, in a safe way. holder to be a Christian. Yet we cannot be blind to the history of events. We cannot but be admonished by the lessons de- for the premises-since it is not only quite possirived from the history of the past, and from an ble for an intelligent man to be a "slaveholder," impartial survey of the principles of human na- without treating his slaves as property, but we ture. And the same causes, appearing under have ample authority for believing that there are, the same circumstances, will always produce the in fact, very many such. In the second place, same effects. The truth of this maxim has been is that portion of the premises which I have put tested by a thousand experiments, both in the in italics true? Let any unbiased mind read

subject it may. And do not our southern slaveholders feel its dents so commonly found and so likely truth? Do they not often tremble for their own found in connection with slavery. It is slavesafety? Do not the many local insurrections holding per se, without reference to these, of which have arisen among their slaves, attended, which the resolution speaks, and it embraces as they sometimes have been, with the most alike, in one sweeping anathema, the kind and cruel massacres, admonish them that there is a conscientious master, who treats his servants as spirit at work that will sooner or later vent itself, members of his family, and the brutal tyrant, unless timely prevented by more just and mild who uses them as instruments of his avarice or measures, with irresistible fury, and bear away his lust. every thing before it? Hence, do they not feel This is but one among almost innumerable in as if they were living upon a volcano, which they fear will one day explode with destructive fury, ry have weakened a glorious and sacred cause and pour forth such streams of burning lava, as to consume every green thing? However much we may affect to despise these things as the idle dreams of a heated imagination. I verily believe that these fears very often disturb their midnight slumbers, and occupy many of their most sober waking thoughts. May they never be realized.

That they may not, let us set about the work * According to the statistics of Mexico, lately published, i contains a population of 7,000,000, of whom 4,000,000 are Indians, 2,000,000 mulattoes, 6,000 blacks, and 1,000,000 only are whites; that is, only one-seventh part of the population are whites! And perhaps about the same proportion prevails throughout the South American States; and the successive

more devoted, with their many privileges, than of emancipation, and in such a way as shall sesister N. Her death was sudden, but we judge cure the rights of all concerned, the master and by her life that it was the death of the righteous. the slave, and while the latter is set free, he may be attached both to the soil and to his forme master.

Those who doubt the possibility of this, have not accurately studied human nature, nor duly es-timated the stronger ties by which gratitude binds human beings together, than do oppression and

other. A reluctant service may be extorted from those who are under the dominion of the tyrant while he who unwillingly yields his services, will inwardly curse the hand that extorts it, and use ness, that you seek his welfare, and thus bind a spark of humanity, he will love you in return : secret or open, and he will serve you to the utmost of his ability. This is also human nature, and a thousand examples might be quoted t

Let, then, the slaves be set at liberty in such way, as to convince them that you seek their welfare: while you secure your own safety, make it their interest to serve you, by allowing them an equitable compensation for their labor, and let them know that their earnings are their own, and you will secure their gratitude and friendship, and they will, moreover, be convinced that while they are serving you, they are benefitting themselves; and while they are vindicating your rights, they will at the same time defend their own. I cannot doubt that this will effectually secure the peace and the safety of the country, and thereby prevent such a horrible catastrophe, as inevitably follow an insurrectionary war. For let the struggle terminate whichever way it might, whether in the extermination of the blacks, or the subjugation of the whites,-and the probability is that one or the other of these events will happen, -- the consequences would be alike disastrous. These dreadful alternatives are not to be thought upon but with dismay and horror.

Now I cannot but think that any plan which would be likely to avert evils of such a dismal character, and to secure blessings so invaluable, should be hailed with delight and avidity by every lover of his species. Nor can I believe that any danger to either master or slave, would attend the general plan of emancipation I have proposed, but that lasting blessings would accrue o both. Why not, then, make the trial? Let the experiment be made in one State first, say in Maryland or Virginia, and see how it will work : and if it should succeed, pass on to another, and so onward, till all shall proclaim freedom to their slaves. . Indeed, we have already had the experiment tried in the State of New York, and in other States of the Union; and though the slaves were by no means as numerous here as they are in the present slave States, and therefore cannot form a just data for us to draw our conclusions from, yet the experiment has been productive of such happy results, as to warrant the conclusion that it might be made with equal safety and the like results, even in those States where the slaves are much more numerous; for their labors there would become more necessary than they have been here, and therefore they would be more likely to be happy and contented in their condition, while under the protection of equal laws and in the enjoyment of equal privileges. I have still other motives to present, for they

accumulate as I proceed, and seem to acquire ten-fold force the more I consider them. August 31.

For the Herald and Journal

MAINE CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. Editor,-I have read the long article in your last number from Br. M. Hill, headed "Report the very manner in which they are governed, on Slavery in the Maine Conference," and in reand their services, in some sort, extorted from ply to a previous article on the subject from Br. It is not in the nature of things, that the few no judgment as to the merits of the controversy should continue for ever to enslave and oppress and have no disposition to take part in it. I will the many. In addition to its being contrary to therefore speak of it no farther than to express the laws of God, which say, "Ye shall not op- my regret at its appearance, so far as it partakes press the hireling in his wages," there are rea- of a personal character. It is painful to see two sons to be assigned, arising out of the natural such faithful servants of our common Master occourse of things, why this relation should not continue to exist for ever. The masters and the lead, if it has not already led, to mutual irritation

Not so with the Report itself. That is public property, and every one has a right to deal with their slaves are inured to hard toil, to poverty it as such. I propose, with your leave, to offer and privations, and therefore can endure the suf- a few remarks upon it. In doing so let me preferings and perils of servile war far better than mise that I feel the most intense abhorrence of their masters, whose mode of life has unfitted American slavery-speaking of it as it exists in them for the fatigues of a campaign, or the pri- this country. My sentiments on this subject, vations incident to the vicissitudes of an uncertain which date far back amongst the most vivid instate of existence. These vicissitudes will natu- pressions of childhood, have but "grown with rally and necessarily arise out of this unequal state of human society. The slaves may groan Yet I cannot accept the Report. I regret its on for a season, until at length they will perceive adoption by so respectable a body as the Maine their strength, will consider their burdens no Conference; and I shall regret still more to be longer bearable, and will therefore resolve to compelled to believe that it expresses the deliberthrow them off at any sacrifice, even to the shed- ate convictions of a majority of that body. May ding of their own, and the blood of their masters; I say why? Because it is characterized by false for they will consider it better to die, than to live conclusions from premises still more palpably on in such a state of vassalage, while the faint false. This is strong language, but I am prepar-

I have only time to notice the first resolution. which, however, contains the gist of the whole. I do not wish to be a prophet of evil to the Let me quote the material part;—"It is our denot see how it is possible for an intelligent slave-

In the first place, the conclusion is too broad physical and moral world, and its truth holds over the decalogue carefully, and the answer will good, let the application be made to whatever not be difficult. Let it be borne in mind that we have here nothing to do with the revolting inci-

stances in which over-zealous opponents of slaveby attempting to make out a stronger case than When we boldly assert that slaveis necessary. holding stands opposed to every one of the ten commandments, do we not afford our adversary some vantage ground, if upon inquiry it be found difficult to point out a single one of them which condemns it.

It were easy to show that the great evil in question is in direct hostility to the whole spirit and scope of the gospel, and more especially to the great golden rule. Why not rest on this in pregnable position, instead of searching in the decalogue for far-fetched and untenable objections? I think the Report objectionable and un revolutions show the unsettled habits of the people generally, fortunate on other grounds, but which I have no as well as the unfitness of the ignorant population to govern now time to point out. A LAY METHODIST. fortunate on other grounds, but which I have not

MINISTERIAL.

For the Herald and Journal. OBJECT OF PREACHING; HOW TO ACCOMPLISH IT.

We have shown briefly, but we hope satisfac torily, that the grand object of preaching the Gospel is, to convert sinners to God, and prepare them for eternal life.

We have said, that if the preacher succeed in this, he succeeds fully, gloriously; but that if he fail here, he fails totally and for ever. In all this, every truly Christian preacher will, of tiplied and yet multiplying, who are at the corner course, entirely agree with the writer. The next great question to answer is, How can the minister most fully secure this object?

Spirit of the Highest! aid us in this inquiry!

Let the light of eternity flash upon the subject. Allow us, then, to say, that if the preacher would succeed in his work, he must aim only at long and regular confinement during the working the great object. His motive must be holy; his the great object. His motive must be holy; his eye must simply, steadily, intensely gaze upon the divine glory; he must preach for souls, and for souls alone! O yes! he must be a man of one wish, one work. His single, earnest, confident with the confident and sentents, only such as will ultimately destroy both soul and body. Proper amusements are a blessing proper wish, one work. His single, earnest, confident and sentents, only the doubt condents and sentents, only the confident and sentents are a blessing property of the confident and sentents. one wish, one work. His single, earnest, constant cry to God must be,—Give me souls! Give origin in infidel minds, served up with wit and me souls! Most zealously should he labor to show every congregation two things; how corrupt and wretched the natural heart actually is, and how holy and happy it may be.

Hence, he should beseech God to save him from an undue desire of popularity. The preacher should not be a mere man-pleaser; let him rather aim to be a man-saver! He had better. infinitely better, save a single soul, than tickle a thousand ears.

He debases himself, he unman's himself, he dishonors the Gospel, he betrays Christ, by a ter of such a preacher, but always the worse. - of a great proportion of them. All respect the minister the more, for manly, humble independence. And the Christian preacher should be at once the most humble and inde-pendent man in the world. He should not be replied, "You can prove any thing you wish to by conscience.

But let the preacher ever remember, that " the s easily accounted for. The fact is, almost every sinner quarrels with the truth, before he vields to it. Hence, Christ declares that he came not to send peace on the earth, but a sword." He knew that his Gospel would make war in the enemy's camp, and in every awakened sinner's heart. And he knew there must be war. before there could be peace. Now, all this every preacher should bear in mind. And he should at once decide, either to give occasional offence to a portion of his hearers, or to neglect a part of his duty, probably to the eternal ruin of souls. For how can he expect to preach the whole Gospel, and give offence to none, when even Christ and his apostles could not do it?-And the natural heart is just as much opposed to God now, as it was then.

Show me the Gospel minister, of any age of the church, who has labored successfully against sin, without opposition from sinners! The man cannot be found! Witness the labors and per- Gravestones, like pale spectres, seemed watching

And many faithful and persecuted men, of our of good order, and external civility. But the unis truth, in more ways than one.

Now, in view of all this, the preacher should not despond when the truth of God is opposed; he should rather take new courage. When the sinner finds fault with the truth, he thereby shows that he feels it. This is a proof that he is quiver has pierced his heart, and the preacher laughing eye—I could see it still—and her pleasmay now see the beginning of success. Let him ant voice seemed floating on the breeze around pray on, and preach on. How many sermons us. But now her eye was closed; her voice was that have made the sinner curse and rave like a hushed, and her once sprightly form lay lifeless maniac, have nevertheless resulted in his conver- in the grave. sion to God! But will the preacher risk his popularity by wounding the sinner with the arrow of but it could not be otherwise, and we resigned truth? Or will he seek human approbation for her to Him who cannot err, and whose name, ness? The preacher should say, from his heart, learned to lisp.

Having consigned this one to earth beside an Having consigned this one to earth beside an include heart. its own sake, and not as an auxiliary to useful- although a girl of scarce four summers, she had to help me to save souls. I seek not to please infant sister who went a little before her, I venmen, but to save them. And how can I save tured to look around me. Sad, indeed, were my them, unless I make their salvation my greatmy only object. More hereafter. Oasis, Sept. 1.

PARENT'S DEPARTMNT.

For the Herald and Journal.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

Br. Stevens,-I continue to write upon the subject indicated by my caption, simply because my er's form as she lay there can never be effaced heart is interested for the children and youth of from my memory. Her face was pale; she exour day, and not to contest any particular point tended no hand to take mine; she looked not on unnecessarily, neither to make any personal re- me as she was wont to; she breathed not-she plies. I am satisfied with believing that persons stirred not-and then I knew that she was dead. interested in a given question, are likely to know Thus did she pass away, and now I could only when it is "fairly and sufficiently discussed;" and further, that those who know me, whether in was. public or private, know when I am correctly and Beside her reposed the ashes of my two courteously brought before the public, and when ters. They soon followed my mother, and left to the contrary. It has long been a motto with a wide vacancy in my father's circle, which no me, that I can bear wrongs, as long as the author others could fill. Why did they follow her so of those wrongs can bear them, if he have any soon? Was my mother lonely in that holy conscience.

stand before my mind is, as they are situated heard her call and hastened to meet her. while so generally employed as they are in our Beside these sisters lay the youthful form manufactories. It is well known that the almost unlimited multiplication of manufactories of dif- we laid him in this lowly spot. Scarcely a ferent kinds in this age, calls out youth, and, we month had passed since I gave him a sister's might say, children of both sexes, from their farewell look. He was a boy of thirteen years, have been incredible. So generally are young love could not save him. He died suddenly, an men and women, girls and boys, drawn out of now, as I looked at his grave, I felt that the joy the country to be employed as "operators" in and sunshine of my life were departed; these establishments, that it is almost impossible thus were blasted all the hopes of my heart, to find any for the necessary domestic employ- and pleasing anticipations of many years of hap-

Many of these go from the retired parts of the mother, where they have been exposed to compa- partially supplied the place of my elder ones.ratively few temptations, and necessarily know but But now they were all gone. little of human nature and of the world, and at once ments for preserving moral rectitude, such as spirit as no pleasures can fully drive away.

encourage attending public worship, &c. But these do but little toward effecting a thorough regulation of the character. That is, if the princioles of virtue and piety are not deeply based in the mind of the child or youth, before he or she comes into this exposed situation, they are more than likely to be taken in some of the many snares that surround them. Though they have but little time to themselves in which they can seek amusements, good or bad, yet what they do have, they are likely to employ for pleasure with the greatest possible avidity. And there are numerous speculators about, in this day, mulof every street, suiting the hours of their exhibi-tions, lectures and sales, to these "operators" especially, for they know the readiness with which they can pay them, so that they do not lack opportunity of gratifying a morbid desire for something exciting, which is induced by hours. We do not condemn amusements, only sarcasm, to make them answer their purpose .-Here are exhibitions, foolish and corrupting; and worst of all, here is the novel pedler, with his loads of yellow covered pamphlets, and the like

A few weeks ago, it came in my way to spend the Sabbath with a friend who took "factory boarders." Here some of these boarders were found poring over these books, before the glorious sun had risen to cheer that holy day. And in this very employment, and in sleeping, the greater part of them spent nearly all of that Sab bath. And these very daughters had Christian fawning, crouching, dust-licking effort to gain parents! I am credibly told by those who board the applause of his fellow insects! No sensible among them, that the reading of such books, and parents! I am credibly told by those who board man, be he saint or sinner, thinks at all the bet-

In this place, I heard a young man advocatin some destructive doctrines. To a remark that pendent man in the world. He should not be self-sufficient, nor obstinate; but decided, unflinching, impartial, in the performance of his whole duty. He should dare to say and do all that he seriously believes ought to be said and things by the agency of others. The little seed done, "whether men will hear or forbear."—

Nevertheless, he should steadily exert himself to secure the confidence and love of all his flock, It had not depth of earth. Thorough instruction so far as he can do it without wounding a good in the word of God can save our youth, and that

We suppose Christian parents always give their carnal heart is at enmity with God;" that many children more or less instruction in the holy Bitruths of the Bible are altogether unpalatable to ble; and why are there so many instances of every impenitent sinner. But these truths must be preached, for they are essential to salvation, when they get out into the exposures of the Yea, the most unpopular of all truths, natural depravity, is one of the most important of all; oughly, more vigorously, and more devoutly. Children, while they are yet at home, should be and it must be preached, constantly, earnestly, Children, while they are yet at home, should be though not bitterly. But sinners never, at first, hear this doctrine with pleasure. It is always able to understand the seeming contradictions in repugnant to them; and not unfrequently is the that book, which are artfully brought before them preacher as repugnant as his doctrine. All this by the enemies of the Gospel. The Bible must save our rising generation, or they are lost. Maine, Sept. 4. A YOUNG MOTHER.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Herald and Journal.

ONE NIGHT'S EXPERIENCE.

BY FRANCES E. KEELER.

'Twas night. I had journeyed many tedious miles, and now I stood with an afflicted company in the silent and darkened graveyard-darkened save a few glimmering lights, the rays of which to render the scene increasingly mournful .secutions of a Luther, a Baxter, a Wesley, an the movements of that gloomy night; for we had come to bury one who had been dear to u own day, and even of our own country, could be We were assembled around the coffin which restnamed. True, popular opinion in this country, ed on the turi beside the grave. ed on the turf beside the grave. All was hushed could be heard a deep sigh, which bespoke the renewed heart can show its opposition to God and anguish of the hearts of the mourners. A few moments longer and I saw a loving and loved sister lowered into her last resting place. They replaced the earth upon the coffin, and I felt that she was gone. O! then

"Came memory with her busy throng."

I recalled to my mind scenes and enjoyments An arrow from the Almighty's in which that sister had been a participant, her

O'twas hard to part from one we love so well.

feelings. My attention was first attracted to the grave of my mother. I could remember when she was the joy and delight of her household. when all was peace and happiness; and I could remember that affectionate voice and smile with which she always welcomed me after being absent from her. I remember, too, the morning when they told me she was dead. I never before had seen a corpse. I was in an adjoining room, and as they came to me and endeavored to lead me to her bedside, I shrunk from their entreaties, and said "No." But being urged some time, I at last consented. But O, that mothlook at her grave and think of what she once

sphere, and did she beckon her children away to The particular view of our youth, as they now be her companions in that bright world? They

omes, in numbers the foretelling of which would and I loved him as a sister rarely loves; but my piness, spent in the society of that dear brother. At the head of these graves were those of the country, from under the watchcare of father and infant sisters, who might, if they had lived, have

We left that lonely spot, and with it more than find themselves in a city or large village, with all its half our number. The time was when we were allurements to pleasure and vice. And from the an unbroken family, but those days were passed, very nature of their situation, they are brought to and the scenes that passed with them and that associate in flocks, where each has almost every were fraught with such thrilling interest, I can shade of fallen nature to pattern. To be sure, never forget. I think of them often, and when-there are regulations connected with the estab-

rest, rest, ye departed ones! I loved you when with me, but now, being gone, I would not call you back. I would not have you change those blissful fields for this world of sorrow and care. I would not have you change eternal and unfad-ing joys for fading and momentary ones. Your happiness is now complete, and O, may I, when I shall have finished this life of mingled happiness and sorrow, meet you, my beloved ones, in that holier and happier world, where parting words and parting looks are never given.

" I look around and feel the awe Of one who walks alone, Amid the wreck of former years With dismal ruin strown. I start to hear the stirring sound From the leaves of withered trees: For the voice of the departed, Seems borne upon the breeze.

"That solemn voice! it mingles with Each gay and careless strain: I scarce can think earth's minutrelas Will cheer my heart again. The glad song of the summer winds, The cheering notes of birds, Will never be so dear to me As their remembered words. " I sometimes dream their pleasant smiles

Their tones of love I faintly hear

Still on me sweetly fall,

My name in sadness call.

I know that they are happy,

With their angel plumage on,

But my heart is very desolate, To think that they are gone." West Suffield, Ct., Aug.

Advertisements.

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Reference can be made to several gentle ren who have say improvement attached to a stove in operation. A me

my improvement attached to a stove in operation. A mo of my improvement can be seen, and the terms for selling a using the same, made known on application to my amburing Agent, 70 State street, Boston, or at my dwelling base, Chelsea. HENRY SLADE. 3tis-ostf.

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Vol. XVII.

PARTING O

His balmy He goes His devi The tempte God bles And from Where wit Beneath

On life's

Yet tears When on hi God bless Ye say he g To dare No, no ! a A mournful So, till h Till time, a God bless

BENON

He bears h

In the five tho fifth year of the w chief doctor of the the Gentile city of

and mourn two da

sins and iniquities

Rabbi Benjamin

wisdom of the T breadth, how near ed without pollutio volumes on the pr passover; but the p the refutation, in pi trine maintained by ua, of Malaga, that a pin, which he say day, which raised and piety at such a Spain, that they sou in all difficult cases the Solomon of the rabbi esteemed less mon with all his pec share passed over merce, and noted f with both Jew and (idolatry of the latter the ancient Jehu, h conducive to its Benoni had suffered of his fathers. Bor his people's banish Cassimir the Great. derer, and persecut his after years, pur over the length and sunset of his days. I the once Moorish, b nada. Blameless in in his piety, Rabbi I ment of his people, promised blessing a and some blessings ness had prospered sought a temporary sion : and his wealth that of any merchan affliction had faller days. Of the four grew to the years o

seemed, his father's ceased to observe and now dwelt in t he was renowned as with the Spanish no bler aspirations. heart, and dwelt in lowing their path of heart, riches incre esteemed him libe sought the house of quire if it were wel daughter, deemed c Israel, fair and state before she was mad sook her early fait and love of a nob father on the streets as one who dreaded his friendship. Th and gentle, but not and she remained u in early youth, to dren and home of a

to his house no mor

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of Hungary. One

high hopes, who ha

among the Gentiles

lore. But he had

Dust was in his g his garment; for it and he mourned, great and strange s ning of the second the dying twilight h all was silent where the east, the place promised land to v through the prayer He prayed long, an upon him, and he the last light was fa to the chamber doo treaty, which said, sake of Jerusalem, The rabbi rose strange, and spoke brews, that had lone out, there stood a n vigor of his years;

ashion, his beard l tenance expressed ness. He beckone followed him, thoug felt as if impelled t his solitude behind streets and gates great road leading all his wanderings was broad and lone and valley, through by the full bright m journey, the rabbi the long remembere tant landscape see the ground was sr

his feet seemed swi for he felt no wear